The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can he obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 89 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 14. 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in.....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSELLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in. 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in..... 20 ,,
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
1914				
18th April	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	..
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
20th	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th	Arabia ..	8000	....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "AKCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...Rs.	594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON .....Rs.	627 or Rs. 523	Rs. 940-8. or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Superintendent,
P. O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	26th. Mar.	11th. Apr
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	31st. ,,	15th. ,,
Kawakita Maru	Hori	6126	12th April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Yamoshita	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	6th. ,,	17th. ,,
Java Maru	Shinobe	6189	16th. May	27th May.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENE.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed ... ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid 7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
CYCLE
ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS

AND LIFT INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G.M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
†Merton Hall		11th April.	
City of Paris A&C	9232*	13th ,, ..	11th April....
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April....
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April...
City of Birmingham A&C	7475	....	25th May..
City of Calcutta A&C	7630‡	....	10th June..
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	20th June ..
City of Manchester A&C	5551	24th June	....
City of York A&C	7811‡	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
‡"City of Manchester" and City of Karachi calls Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These Steamers call at Port Sudan.
Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.
†Carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

Fares.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	652	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each bin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to—Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' ncy.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,550,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairel Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tienling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York.	Tokyo
Los Angles	Cal. U.S.A.	Tsingtan.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 13th April 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
KOLA 1205, Thur. 16th April a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 17th April *6 a. m., Direct †Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie. ‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA," 1205 tons, on Thursday the 16th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANDRA," 3,200 tons, on Thursday the 16th April calling at Verawal, Mangrom, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
*PALAMCOTTA ..... 3413 Thursday 16th April.
†PURNEA ..... 3306 ,, 30th ,,
*PUNDUA .....3305 ,, 14th May.
†PENTAKOTA ..... 3418 ,, 28th ,,
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

14th April, 1914.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
CIRCASSIA ...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th. June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th. Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd. Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverey	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marselles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, Medows Street.
7, Esplanade Road. } BOMBAY.

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents,

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Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, **Educational Incomes** for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge.
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE:—

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
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EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.
37, Cummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Free! Free!! Free!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K.C. Das's

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The most up-to-date Science of Health for Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

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AND GREASES.
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Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED JEWELRY

JEWELLED RINGS

JEWELLED PENDANTS

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AND

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Are the ornaments chiefly in vogue and to which much attention is being given at present.

The handiwork of these ornaments has reached a standard that is difficult indeed to criticise or to improve upon for daintiness and the amazing quality of work. Our stock embraces the most modern conceptions in platinum and gold: the former when the metal used has but little importance as compared to the gems; and the latter, when the metal assumes the chief part for its effects and in which the gems convey only an ultimate impression.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY & POONA

THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
STEWART S. STORY,
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Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906

FIRE LIFE
(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	65,000
Claims Paid Over	...	1,50,000

Specia Features

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
SECRETARIES.
34, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulrs on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

LOST.

LOST.—On FRIDAY NIGHT the 10th instant on the Apollo Bunder a white-haired IRISH TERRIER DOG answering to the name of CHIN CHIN. The dog has a small brown patch on one ear, one eye pink, and a long tail.

Anyone returning same to the undersigned or giving any information that will lead to the finding of the dog will be well rewarded.

J. R. S. ARNFIELD,
1st Floor,
Dhun Buildings,
2268 Apollo Bunder.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI.—For seats in Mail Motors or Reserved Cars from Wathar apply to THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Mahableshwar. 1989b.

BENEDICTINS DENTIFRICE. The wonderful French Dentifrice recommended by all Dentists and introduced for the first time in India. Can be had in liquid, paste or powder at: ARMY & NAVY STORES & THOMPSON & TAYLOR, Bombay. 2170

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI by Motor Cars from Poona First Class Fast, comfortable and reliable cars at competitive prices. MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 382

QUALIFIED Accountant, holding London Chambers TEACHER'S DIPLOMA IN Acounts open for engagement in Joint Stock Company, or Bank. Apply to Box No. 408, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 2275

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

COMPOUNDER WANTED at once. Apply MANAGER, 22 Adelphi Chambers, Clare Road, Byculla. 2279

WANTED—Young Lady Assistant for Mission work. Must be able to teach Hindustani.—Apply to Mrs. K. ANDERSON, M. E. Mission, Kolar. 1502

EXPERIENCED Indian Journalist would be gald to act as PRIVATE SECRETARY to Bombay Public Man. Free in the morning. Highest references. Apply to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1401

WANTED—Situation as MANAGER of Sugar Factory or Distillery by an experiences man. 30 years' experience in Mauritius and Queensland. Apply "Sugar" C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2223

WANTED, 3RD OFFICER for Indian Government Felegraph Steamer "Patrick Stewart." Particulars of service, pay, etc., will be furnished on application to THE DIRECTOR, Indo-European Telegraph Department, Karachi. 1501

WANTED by a large European firm 2 Europeans aged about 20 to fill vacancies of junior SALESMEN and ASSISTANT in Accounting Department. Apply to Box No. 401, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2258

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 2187

WANTED AUDITORS.—Applications should be sent to the undersigned with qualifications and terms.

PARMANAND HIRALAL & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries to the
East & West Insurance Co., Ltd.,
2245 Bank Street.

REQUIRED a sketch plan for a. TWO-STORIED and a SINGLE STORIED PALACE suitable for the residence of an Indian Prince. A remuneration of Rs. 1,000 will be given to him whose plan is selected and approved. The plans which will be submitted for approval will not be returned whether approved or not.

Apply to Box No. 407, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2271

WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE living tents also ENGINE for electric lighting 14 to 18 H. P. oil or steam. A apply to Box No. 404, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2266

WANTED two or three ELEPHANTS trained for tiger shooting. Apply with full particulars and the name of place where they can be seen, to Box No. 406, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2270

WANTED for a High Class Dress Making business an experienced LADY DRESS-MAKER and FITTER one able to take orders if required. Apply stating experience, salary with testimonials to Box No. 405, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2267

WANTED—A Ledger Clerk, 2 Shorthand Typists and one Desk Cashier. Good Prospects for Competent men. None but those with experience need apply. to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2257

WANTED at once a MUCADAM young Hindu or Mahomedan to Coolies masons, etc. Pay Rs. 20 to 30 according to qualification. Apply personally to Mr. KEROBA SHIVRAM, near French Bridge, Girgaum. 2249

WANTED TURNER. Wages Rs. 45 per month with overtime. Permanent Employment. State age and forward copies of Testimonials to THE MANAGER, Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mines, Ltd., P. O. Hutti, (Deccan). 2255

PERSIAN GULF TRADE—Advertiser (British) experienced, having valuable trade connections at Gulf Ports seeks profitable first-class Agencies and Commissions. Vernacular linguist. Address to Box No. 409, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2280

WANTED for the B. N. Railway European School, Kargpur, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS. Must have been trained. Commencing salary Rs. 100 with free furnished quarters. Required to join 15th June. 1914.

Apply, sending copies of certificates, to
1522 MANAGER.

REQUIRED a sketch plan for a STATE GUEST HOUSE to accommodate about 10 or 12 guests at a time.

A remuneration of Rs. 500, will be given to him whose plan is selected and approved. The plans submitted will not be returned whether approved or not. Apply to.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY to
H. H. The Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of
2272 Nabha State.

WANTED two STRONG and ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN preferably graduates with Biology to study Fishery at Madras. Good prospects. Apply before 15th inst. to the DIRECTOR of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY Baroda. State, Baroda, for particulars, stating age, caste and qualifications.

7th April 1914. 2235

WANTED immediately HEAD READER to take charge of the Reading Branch of the Office of the Superintendent, Govt. Printing, India. Salary Rs. 200—10—250 Permanent. Preference will be given to candidates with European experience. Apply with copies of testimonials to J. J. MEIKLE, Supt., 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta. 1435

WANTED—A EUROPEAN MATRON SUPERINTENDENT for the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras. Qualifications in administration, general nursing and maternity essential. Pay Rs. 200—10—250. 80 beds, three staff and six pupil nurses.

Apply HONORARY SECRETARY, Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Government House, Ootacamund. 1520

WANTED immediately one woman ASSISTANT TEACHER, whose mother tongue is Marathi, for the new Girls' High School at Amraoti (Berar). Salary Rs. 100 per mensem if applicant has passed B.A. F.A.'s with experience will be considered. Apply stating age, qualifications, nationality, experience, etc., to THE SENIOR INSPECTRESS OF SCHOOLS,
1523 First Circle, Nagpur, C. Ps.

WANTED, TWO ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, having good experience of construction and repairs of roads and buildings. Pay Rs. 150—200 including allowances.

A 2nd class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, having experience of gas and electrical lighting and telephone communication. Pay Rs. 60—75.

Apply with copies of testimonials before the 30th instant to THE STATE ENGINEER, Gondal. Kathiwad.

WANTED.—Five SANITARY INSPECTORS with Sanitary Surveyor's and Sub-Assistant Surgeon's qualifications.

One on pay of Rs. 60-5-80 plus 15 horse allowance p.m.

Four on pay of Rs. 50 plus 15 horse allowance with probability of increase in future.

Candidates to apply to the Undersigned before the end of April, with copies of testimonials.

N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Ahmedabad, 9th April, 1914. 2269

WANTED immediately on Permanent Establishment.

2 SUPERVISORS on Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 p.m.

2 DISTRICT OVERSEERS on Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 p.m.

6 SUB-OVERSEERS on Rs. 50 p.m. with usual Travelling Allowance.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the Undersigend.

R. R. ABHYANKER, L.C.E.,
Divisional Local Fund Engineer,
Nagpur Division, Nagpur.
Nagpur, 9th April, 1914. 1586

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR HIRE—A Victoria and Horse in very good condition. Apply to Box No. 348, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1954

FOR SALE—A PAIR of PEDIGREE wire-haired Fox Terriers. Apply. MANECKJI HORMUSJI, 23 Elphinstone Circle. 2278

PIANO. Upright Romisch Piano in excellent condition, fine ebony case, and some furniture FOR SALE. Apply to Box No. 403, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2264

FOR SALE ON THE NILGIRI—GORE HOUSE, KOTAGIRI, with 40 acres of land. Price Rs. 15,000.—Apply to Messrs. EDGE & GENGE, Solicitors, Ootacamund. 1524

FOR SALE.—3,472 lbs. Kamala (Mallotus philippinensis) Powder.

100,000 lbs. shelled Mohwa (Bassia latifolia) seeds, 194 crop.

A. F. MINCHIN,
District Forest Officer,
1587 Ganjam District.

FOR SALE—A Bungalow situate at Andheri on the Andheri Versova Road, near the Bazar opposite Government Post Office is for sale. Intending Purchasers may apply to the undersigned for particulars.

MESSRS. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Solicitors,
2276 121, Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Morden sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr PERRY on premises 0926

TO BE LET from 1st May—WITHOUT BOARD a large airy bedroom with smaller one adjoining, facing West,—Exclusive bathroom etc., E. L. and F. separate entrance, very desirable suite for two batchelors.

REHEM MANSIONS—WEST BLOCK. Apply to Box No. 397, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2232

TO BE LET—From 1st May 1914 "SOMERSET HOUSE" Warden Road, Breach Candy, Khambalia Hill lately residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji fitted with Electric Lights and Fans, large grounds. Tennis Courts and garden. Reasonable offers invited. Apply to HUSAIN B. TYABJI Esq., 15, Marine Line, Fort, Bombay. 1842

TO BE LET—The ground floor of "GORDON HOUSE," Apollo Bunder. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Tel. No. 2611.
House Tel. No. 458. 2252

TO BE LET—The ground floor of "BATHA HOUSE," right on the sea, on the Westerly side, in Middle Colaba. Three bed rooms, three bath rooms, drawing room and dining room and verandah. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Tel. No. 2611.
House Tel. No. 458. 2252

TO BE LET—The second floor of "WELLINGTON HOUSE," Apollo Bunder. Four bed rooms, four bath rooms, drawing and dining room, electric lights and fans and very wide tiled verandah. This is one of the best houses in the vicinity of the Bunder. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Tel. No. 2611.
House Tel. No. 458. 2252

NOTICES.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

THE appointment of SECRETARY of the Bandra Municipality on pay of Rs. 60—5—80 is vacant. Applications stating age and accompanied by testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than April 24th.

S. L. KARVAN,
1508 Ag. Chief Officer.

THE MYSORE DASARA INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

THE next EXHIBITION will be held in Mysore in the month of September, 1914, and will be opened on or about the 20th. Prospectus for the same is in print and will be issued shortly.

Those who are desirous of sending exhibits will apply to the Secretary, Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Mysore, for any details in respect thereof.

Six Sale Rooms will, as usual, be made available for those who intend engaging them for commodities meant merely for sale.

The Management of the Exhibition has been transferred to the Industries' Committee of the Economic Conference.

Arrangements will, as far as possible, be made for practical demonstration at the Exhibition of any art, industry, etc., which the exhibitors may wish to popularise provided previous notice is given of the same.

All the Indian Railway Administrations have been requested to grant the usual concession for the exhibits and as well as the exhibitors from 15th August to 31st October, 1914, and 1st September to 15th October, 1914, respectively.

The Industrial Committee are desirous of making the Educational and Women's Sections as adjuncts to the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.

Applications will be received till the 25th August 1914 and exhibits till the 5th September 1914.

Competitions in WOOD CARVING, WEAVING, METAL WORK POTTERY MAKING and PLOUGHING have also been arranged. Those who intend competing in any one of the above are requested to communicate the same to the Secretary to the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Mysore.

C. RANGANATHA RAV SAHIB,
1500 Secretary, Dasara Exhibition.

NOTICES.

REWARD OF RS. 10,000.

THE Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will pay the above reward of Rs. 10,000 to any one giving such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the author or authors of the recent fires at the Cotton Green at Colaba.

This OFFER of REWARD will remain in force for a period of six months from the date hereof.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 11th April, 1914. 2251

THE BOMBAY UNITED S. & W., COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 (Rupees twenty) per share is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after Tuesday, the 14th April, 1914, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. (S. T.), to those shareholders whose names stand on Company's Register on 31st March 1914 on production of their share certificates.

By order of the Board
K. M. COOPER,
Secretary,
The Bombay United S. & W. Co. Ld.
Bombay, 31st March, 1914. 2112

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "KAMAKURA MARU" having arrived on the 12th instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. Capt. J. C. Richards will be attending every morning to survey damages. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
181 Nippon Yusen Kaisha."

THE INDIAN TEA AND COMMERCE LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act).

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, (two lacs) divided into 40,000 Shares of Rs. 5 each, payable at once with share application with an admission fee of Re. 1. Board of Directors—Tea Garden Managers, all-tried experts in the managements of vast and successful tea-estates yielding high percentage of dividends annually ranging from 24 to 100 P. C. Negotiations for opening a tea-garden with 4,000 acres of suitable lands and for purchasing a big working concern are nearing completion.

Demand for shares being very considerable, the Directors intend to recommend to the share holders to raise the capital to Rs. 10,00,000, (ten lacs) and to invest the amount expected to be subscribed very soon, in five big estates if not more.

For particulars apply to—
Messrs. SINHA & DAS,
Managing Agent.
383 Karimganj A. B. Ry. (Sylhet).

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 23, Church Gate Street, on FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1914 at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December 1913.
II. To declare a dividend.
III. To confirm the appointment of Mr. H. M. Mehta as a Director.
IV. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
V. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 17th to FRIDAY, the 1st May, 1914, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
23, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 8th April, 1914. 2231

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ABDUL KADER HAJI ESMAIL GULMAHOMED the sole surviving partner of the firm of Haji Esmail Gulmahomed and Jafferbhoy Somji Parpia and Jaitunbai widow of Gulamalli Peerbhoy Nathoo the Trustees of the estate of Gulamalli Peerbhai Nathoo deceased as Mortgagees of the below mentioned property from Fakirmahomed Peerbhoy Nathoo the Mortgagor have contracted to sell to our client Mr. HAJI ABDUL SATAR HAJI OOSMAN the property described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or interest to or in or over the said property or any part thereof either by way of sale, gift, conveyance, inheritance, possession, trust, mortgage, charge, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 7 Bell Lane Fort within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim if any and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazendari tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Old Nagpada Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 440 Square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3293 and 2403 and street Nos. 44-50 Old Nagpada Cross Lane and 513-23 Memonwada Road and bounded as follows i.e. on or towards the West by Memonwada Road on or towards the South by the Old Nagpada Cross Lane, on or towards the East by a sweepers' passage and on or towards the North by the house of Shaikh Mulvi Nizamudin and bearing New survey No. 3084.

Dated this 13th day of April 1914.

JAMSETJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
2277 Purchaser's Attorneys.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.,

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT D'LIMA STREET, MAZAGAON.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 15th April at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the Mortgagees Chimna Pratapji, Kapurchand Pratapji and Mana Pratapji trading under the name, style and firm of Adaibhai Sobhaji & Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Khatijabai widow of Ibrahim Sheriff, Karim Bin Ibarhim Sheriff and Abdulla Bin Ibrahim Sheriff under the age of 18 years, by their mother and guardian the said Khatijabai, Zulekhabai widow of Mohamed Bin Ebrahim Sheriff and Usman Bin Mahomed, a minor by his mother and guardian the said Zulekhabai and under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 24th January, 1913, sell the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house and chawls standing thereon situate, lying and being at D'Lima Street (formerly called Lawrence D'Lima Street) and on the corners of Church Street and Dolkar Street in Mazagaon outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 569 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 205, 264, New Nos. 11519, Old Survey Nos. 511 and 512, and New Survey No. 3302 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 6807 and 6808 and Street Nos. 7 at 13 D'Lima Street, Nos. 1 at 13, Church Street and No. Dolkar Street and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Fazulbhai Mahomedbhai, on the West by the said D'Lima Street, on the North by the said Church Street and on the South by the said Dolkar Street and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the several tenants of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Khunderao, Laud and Mehta, Solicitors, for the Mortgagees herein, at their office at 57, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned:

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, 16th CURRENT AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SALE OF FURNITURE, COUNTERS, SURGICAL TABLE, ENGLISH CHAIRS, UNPACKED MOTOR TYRES ETC., ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 16th current, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 53, Medows Street, next to Messrs. Tarachand Purshram Jewellers, the very valuable and rich household and office black and teakwood furniture such as single doors Almirahs, hanging Glass Cupboards, Blackwood Cabinets, Hatstands, corner Cabinets, Tiled Teapoys, show Cases, Sloping Tables, Lady's Writing Tables, Drawing Room Suites of Sofas and Chairs, English Rocking Chairs, Office and Fancy Chairs, Fancy Writing and Office Tables, Easy Low and Baba Chairs, Book Cases, Screens, Meatsafes, Phonographs and Records, Surgical Tables, Bank Counters, Motor Tyres quite New and Unpacked, etc., etc.

The above furniture is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th April, 1914.

P. S. Vendors are not allowed to bid directly or indirectly against bonafide purchasers. The purchasers are thus secured against being unduly deceived.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TANDEL STREET AND AT KUMBHARWADA OR KASAR LANE.

High Court.
Suit No. 738 of 1913.
Fatmabai and Others.....Plaintiffs
vs.
Hashum Esuf Bharucha .....Defendant.

Messrs, SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will under instructions from Mr. Hashum Esuf Bharucha the Receiver appointed in the above suit pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Order made in the above suit on the 8th day of September, 1913 and the Consent Decree made on the 17th day of November, 1913, sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 14th day of April, 1914 at 4-50 p.m. (S. T.) the immoveable properties described hereunder.

Both the properties will be sold one after the other at the premises of the Tandel Street property described in Lot No. 1.

LOT NO. 1.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 116 2/9 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Tandel Street and, Old Nagpada Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,—(Contd.)

in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward No. 2781, 2782 (1) and Street No. 45-47-49 Tandel Street and No. 113 Old and Nagpada Cross Lane and bounded as follows, *i e*:—On or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property belonging to Haji Jacob Haji Sikhe Ladha on or towards the West by the Tandell street, on or towards the North by the aforesaid Old Nagpada Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Ahmed Nooruni.

LOT NO. II.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 96 6/9 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada or Kasar Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1866 and New No. 8996 Old Survey No. 273 and New Survey No. 4973 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7577 and Street No. 33-35 and bounded as follows, *i e*:—On or towards the East by the sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said Kumbharwada Street on or towards the North by the house of Ganpet Babaji Hirway and on or towards the South by the house of Vithoba Jadhao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Solicitors for the Receiver at their office Old Agra Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th April, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 14th April, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort a great quantity of piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, sofas and drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, hatstand, dressing and writing tables, mirrored door almiras, teakwood cots, cane furniture and phonographs &c.

One Godrej Safe (specially made to order) size 60" x 30" x 26" suitable for Jewellers.
1 Sweet-toned cottage piano by C. Oehler, Stuttgart.
1 Sweet-toned cottage piano by Hagspiel & Co., Dresden.
1 Sweet-toned cottage piano by Erard, Paris.
1 Sweet-toned cottage piano by John Broadwood & Sons, London.
1 sweet-toned Hand-organ.
1 American organ in good order.

The property of a European gentleman:—
1 Rifle No. 5104 by Joseph Lang and Sons with leather case.

The property of a Parsi Lady:—1—5 Chamber Revolver; 1—6 Chamber revolver and a box with cartridges and 1 Pistol and one box with cartridges.

The properties of a European gentleman:—
Electroplated dishes, bread plates, sardine box, butter dish, cake knives, salt cellars etc.,

By order of the Concerned:—
One lot gent's leather dressing cases and bags.
One lot gent's travelling leather hand bags.
One lot military hair brushes in case.
One lot Shaving stands.
One lot Lady's jewellery cases.
One lot Stationery hand bags.
One lot Lady's hand baskets.

By order of the Post Master General Bombay:—Unserviceable goods such as Canvas and Drill bags, leather delivery bags and wallets, tables, chairs, lamps, weighing scales, ropes, gunny pieces, rubber pieces, time-pieces and tins of paint &c.

By order of R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee, Bombay and the Assignee of the estate of Nathmal Ramlal.

Iron safe, gadlas, takias, teapoy, wall clock, pictures, glasses, baba gharry Vase Lamps etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

3 rubber-tyred victorias.
2 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
2 rubber-tyred broughams.
The property of a deceased gentleman.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.
1 grey arab horse.

A rare opportunity to those intending to buy motor cars.

By order of a European gentleman leaving Bombay.

One Clement Bayard motor car,—12-16 H. P. 4 cylinder, Stepney wheel, hurricane lamps and all accessories complete.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th April, 1914.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

Digitized by Financial Assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF JAVA SUGAR.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser:—Messrs. Megji Permanand.

S. G. E. D. S. and Co., Bombay, made in Java, 126 bags, 2nd boiling Java sugar, Ex. S. S. Scalda.

On account and risk of the defaulting purchasers. Messrs. Gopalji Naronji.

S. G. E. D. S. and Co., Bombay, made in Java, 126 bags 2nd boiling Java sugar Ex. S. S. "Scalda."

N.B.—The above goods will be sold free, Bombay Harbour terms.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHISKY.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:—

About 350 boxes "Clan Mackenzie" Whisky.

The above will be sold, in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, Cumballa Hill, above Messrs. Kemp and Co., the valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood, dining, drawing and bedrooms furniture by Robert, Breslauer and Benjamin, such as rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboards, dining waggons, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, one sweet-toned cottage piano, Austrian figures, carved figures, rich pictures and engravings, wardrobes, chest of drawers, very old grandfather clocks, marble top-dressing and washhand tables, Singer sewing machine, with falling tops, screen, fancy teapoys, Standard electric lamps, bedsteads, beaded chicks, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of A Pell, Esq., Manager Kemp and Co., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 665 of of 1913. (Kanjee Pragjee vs. Premjee Vallabhdass and another), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant at 2 p.m., (S.T.).—Gold and silver and pearl jewellery, consisting of gold bangles, kadas, chains, rings, necklace, sanklas, pochi, earrings, silver thalis, handa, lota, pearl and diamond ornaments, such as pearl raifuls bangles, nose-ring, set with pearl, and diamonds, pearl torannala, pearl chudas, tickda, kamp, set with diamonds, diamond chilkadi, diamond champa, valis, earrings, diamond and rubi kanthi, etc., etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instducted to sell by Public Auction, at "The Cliff," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoys, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, a large collection of choice and rare plant in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of the Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 14th April, 1914.

D'LAL AND CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ARTISTIC AND SUBSTANTIAL TEAK, BLACK AND MAHOGANY POLISHED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction without reserve, at 13, Gymkhana Chambers, near Carlton Hotel, opposite Fire Brigade Station, 2nd floor, Fort, handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, such as dining tables, arm and armless chairs, mirror sideboard, dinner wagon, meat safe, marble top tables, tiled teapoys, rich tapestry, lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets, single and double bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, octagon and round tables, hat stands, umbrella stands, panel doors, marble top dressing and washing tables, ladies low chairs, Lord Curzon chairs, book stands drawing room cabinets Japanese vases, old China jars and vases, office chairs, Chesterfield sofas, dressing chest of drawers, Phonographs and records, etc., etc.

The property of a private Gentleman Mr. Kurtes who is proceeding home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th April, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 3,800 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 14th April, 1914, at 3 p.m.(S.T.) Mody Bunder North, near Carnac Bunder, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, the undermentioned damaged cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba, in Messrs. Priar De Soane's Jatha.

About 3,800 bales high class stapled cotton Broach, Jalna, Tasgam, Aurangabad, Balapur, Mathia, Malkapur, Manvat, Khamgam, Khandesh, Bengal, Barsi and Ellichpore.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 400 BALES COTTON (INTO BALES AND LOOSE).

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1914, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), at Victoria Bunder, near Goculdass Cullianji Press, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

About 400 bales cotton (into bales and loose), slightly damaged by fire and water, belonging to Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 200 BALES AND LOOSE COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1914, at 3-45 p.m., (S.T.), at Colaba, Arthur Bunder near Grant Buildings, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Mr. Vardhman Jethsey's Jatha:—

About 200 bales and loose cotton damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 500 BALES OF LOOSE COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Arthur Bunder, near Grant Buildings, and the Fort Press, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

About 500 bales of loose Cotton belonging to Messrs. Breul and Co., damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF LOOSE COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction TOMORROW WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Colaba near Slate Godown in Balchand Uggerchand's Godown on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:

A large quantity of Loose Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 3,000 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at Mody Bunder, North, near Carnac Bunder on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the undermentioned damaged cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Mr. Balchand, Uggerchand's godown. About 3000 bales High Class stapled cotton.

Broach: Wardha: Highanghat: Akola-Khangaum: Nagpur: Amraveti: Dhamangaum: Bengal: etc. The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th April, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT TO GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE MERCHANTS, HOTEL OWNERS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE FANCY GLASS AND CENTRE-PIECES, 1 CASE PLATED CRUET FRAMES AND 1 CASK RICH CROCKERY WARE OF STANDARD MAKES.

On THURSDAY, the 16th day of April, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Sale Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned.

Ex. S.S. "Arcadia" and "Elysia"

1 case plated cruet and pickle frames 1 to 6 bottles.

1 case fancy glass centre-pieces 2 to 4 branches with hanging baskets.

1 cask crockeryware containing tea and breakfast sets from 21 to 40 pieces of standard chinaware such as "Etna," "Worcester" "Atlas" etc.

The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirement of the indenting purchasers and is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th April, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

"STILL ON THE BOOM"

LA SCALA

PALACE OF VARIETIES

In association with Bandmann Rickards Circuit and Coliseum Theatres, Colombo.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10

New Programme—Tremendous Success.

WHAT THE "PRESS" says:—

It took some of us, right
back home, and shutting one's eyes
during the 'turns' one could imagine
oneself back in the

TIVOLI OR THE OXFORD

Come tonight and see for yourself.

THESE ARE THE ARTISTES.

England's Greatest Patter Comedians

FARR AND FARLAND

"The Dude" and "The Amiable Ass"

ALBERTO THE GREAT

In Magical Nonsense assisted by

PRETTY PIXIE LAING

Last three nights of

LUCILLE SAVOY

THE SINGING VENUS

and

SIGNOR MARINI

THE TENOR—CARUSO'S RIVAL

RICHARDS BROS.

America's leading Comedy Gymnasts.

The latest 'Star' Films from London.

Look out Next Week for

THE FOUR VAGABONDS.

Popular Prices.—Plan at ROSE & Co.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

General Manager.... MR. JAMES McGRATH

Every Evening at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Commencing Saturday, April 11th.

Concluding Periods Of

60 YEARS A QUEEN

Including Beaconsfield, Gladstone, Livingstone, Lord Salisbury & Charles Dickens.

The Death of Gordon.
The Purchase of the Suez Canal shares.
The Relief of Ladysmith.

MISS LILLY VOCKLER

(Singer of Catchy Songs).

DELAVALE & GILBERT

in a Naval Absurdity.

MADAME EMILI GELLI

in excerpts from Grand Opera.

FORD AND DAVIS

in Musical Comedy Sketches.

ALASTOR—can be consulted in the gardens at 9-30 p.m., other times at the Taj Mal Hotel.

Look out for special benefit performance to be tendered to, Miss Gladys Cunningham.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME ON WEDNESDAY.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Hornby Road.

The Bombay Gas Co's Social Club.

GRAND EASTER DANCE.

Saturday 18th April 1914.

Commencing 9-30 p.m (S.T.) on the Tennis Courts at the

GAS WORKS, PAREL.

Admission:-Gents Rs. 2 each. Ladies Free.

V. N. Pinto,
Hon. Sec.

N. B.—Three minutes from Railway Station [G. I. P.] and Tram.

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Telephone No. 2417.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE
THE PICTURE PARADISE AND
THEATRE OF VARIETIES.

Corner of Sandhurst and Parel Road.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Commencing from Friday 10th to 17th April.

3 Shows Nightly 3

SPECIAL—Engagement of and around the World Tour

THE WALLETS

The only Acrobats in the World who Balance
One Hand in Hand

SPECIALITY

WALLETS' EDUCATED DOGS

Including the Summersault Dog

The Greatest Sensation Ever Known.

All Lovers of Dumb Animals Must See

THE KING OF THE FOREST

2,000 feet. Most Sensational and Exciting Drama.

Daily 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, 11 to 12-30

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271

Special Programme for the Easter Holidays.

Selig's Great Animal Drama

IN THE MIDST OF THE JUNGLE

3,500 Feet of Remarkable Photographs.

Most Thrilling and Realistic Pictures of Big Game Hunting in the jungles of South Africa. Don't miss this wonderful Feature, secured at great expense for the Easter Holidays.

DELIGHTFUL COMICS.

1. MAGIC PERFORMANCE, (*Tricks*)
2. THE MIRACLE OF FLOWERS, (*Coloured*) &c.

3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.

7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Films for Sale or Hire.

IRISH SOAP

(M'CLINTON'S).

Made from pure Vegetable Oils and the Ash of Plants, thus it may truly be said that it is Nature's Soap.

When used it has the most soothing and delightful effect on the skin.

A remedy to those suffering from Rash or Hives.

A boon and a blessing in the hot weather for Prickly-heat.

TRY A CAKE.

LEOPOLD & Co.,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

The Asiatic Film Hiring Co.

The Largest Importers of Cinematograph Films and Machines in the East.

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Agents for all the leading Film Manufacturers of Europe and America, his Company have the sole supply of Films to the theatres of the A. C. Co. Ltd.

Films are specially bought for the Eastern Market by our London Representative from the pick of the World's output.

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SPECIAL NOTE.—You are not limited to one firm's films.

WE DEAL WITH ALL.

Films arrive weekly by English Mail. MONTHLY LISTS PUBLISHED. Please send your address and we will post regulary to you.

HUNDREDS OF FILMS SOLD AT HALF AN ANNA PER FOOT.

Head Office, 49, Hornb Road, BOMBY.

R. S. ARNFIELD, Manager.)

Cables & Telegram "FILMS, BOMBAY."

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

BOMBAY, April 13.

All markets closed for the Easter Holidays.

COTTON.

The following extracts are from the "Manchester Guardian," received by the mail, and are from their New York correspondent, under date 12th March:—

Now that the planting season is rapidly approaching, the cotton trade is steadily turning its attention to the new crop options and interest in old crop deliveries is gradually decreasing. The outlook for a large acreage, together with the belief that the South will make vigorous efforts to produce a record crop during the coming season, has caused a general feeling of bearishness throughout the trade. While there is no evidence of lessened consumption, the spinners have evidently determined that there will be sufficient cotton left of the past crop to meet their requirements until the new crop moves and, believing that the outlook for a record crop will weaken spot holders, are confining purchases to immediate needs only. Even though it is true that values of late have been steadier, there has been no change in sentiment of the trade. The improvement has been due mostly to the technical position of the market. The absence of the predicted urgent demand for March shipment has brought about a feeling that there is little chance for higher prices for the balance of this crop unless the weather becomes unfavourable during the spring. The public continues apathetic, and the apprehension over anti-future legislation, it is felt, will continue to keep outside speculation, which is usually on the bull side, dormant. In fact, at present there are few factors in favour of higher values. Even the dry goods markets are not showing the activity expected, and there are indications of diminishing trade, as business men throughout the country are talking far less optimistically than they were at the first of the year. Furthermore, it is not expected that spot holders will maintain their firm position as the planting season progresses, and it is said that the South will not carry much of the old crop during the late spring months. It has already been reported that the apathy of spinners is making spot holders uneasy.

THE COVERING BY "SHORTS."

On the other hand, the absence of pressure from the Southern spot markets curtails further bearish operations, and in fact has led to a good deal of covering by shorts. Futures are still far below the parity of spots, and many believe that when the readjustment takes place futures will advance rather than spots decline. The scarcity of good spinnable cotton, after this readjustment takes place, these interests claim, will tell on the price of futures. The argument is still being exploited that consumption continues on a pretty full scale and will exceed that of last year, and based upon this contention the supply will prove deficient, owing to the great amount of bollies and undesirable cotton. With many conservative people estimating the consumption for next season in excess of that for this season, the fact that a large crop is necessary is becoming imbued in the minds of the trade, and there are those who say that even should the crop exceed 16,000,000 bales present values more than discount a yield of this size. Unseasonably cold weather has prevailed throughout the belt during the past week, and crop preparations have been further delayed. While this will make the start of the crop somewhat late, it is believed it will be beneficial in the end, as the freezing weather will put a better season in the ground and kill off the insects. Good rains have fallen in the South-west, and while there is still said to be a deficiency of winter rainfall, it is not as great as many believe, and the ground there is in far better condition than for many years past. A large increase in the acreage is expected. One trade paper this week made a preliminary estimate of the acreage, placing it at 37,470,000 acres, an increase of 2.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago. It is still rather early in the season to form anything other than a tentative idea of acreage prospects, as the final area will depend upon climatic conditions between now and the end of the planting season. While there have been many complaints of a scarcity of good seed in the South-west, late reports fail to substantiate this fact.

THE STRADDLE OPERATIONS.

March has been the cynosure of the market, the premium of that option over May advancing to 60 points at one time, and it is supposed that there is still a good deal of a short interest in that option to be covered as it is practically impossible to bring cotton here for delivery at prevailing prices. Leading spot interests are said to be in complete control of this month, and it is predicted that the premium will still widen. It is also predicted that October will attain a considerable premium over December. The ordinary state of affairs is for December to sell at a premium over October, but this is not expected this year, as it is believed that every bale of cotton available during August, September, and October will be taken up by spinners, but that by December there will be plenty of cotton obtainable, thus necessitating no special haste for supplies. Much of the business continues in the way of straddle operations between this market and Liverpool and it is predicted that the differences between the two markets will widen. Straddlers have been free sellers here of October against purchases in Liverpool at a difference of about 100 points between October and October-November. While these straddlers are looking for a difference of 175 points between May in New York and May-June in Liverpool, there is no expectation of such a difference between the autumn deliveries materialising. Despite the fact that the feeling in the future market continues rather bearish and the demand for the actual during the first ten days of March has not been anywhere near as active as had been expeced, Southern spot markets maintain a firm tone with holders still disinclined to make concessions. It is claimed, however, that in many sections of the interior low grades are offered in larger volume with buyers holding scarce. Memphis reports that it is a difficult matter to get spinners to enter into new commitments. From all visible indications exporters are also hesitating about making further purchases of the actual, although many private reports from the South state that there is an excellent demand for all grades of cotton, including low grades which were expected to be a burden on the market. Recent advices state that Southern spot houses unable to secure cotton in the belt are inquiring after the low grades in the local stock, and it is predicted that there will be a material decrease in the cotton held in this city in the near future.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 13.

A disturbance is at present affecting the extreme north. Rainfall occurred in the North-west Frontier Province and West Punjab. There have also been thunderstorms in the Central Provinces.

The chief falls are:—Parachinar and Lyallpur, one inch; Chanda, two; Nagpur, a half; Panchmahi and Kodaikanal, three-quarters. Another cold wave is affecting the north of Baluchistan, and this may pass eastwards.

Forecast:—Some rain in the Punjab and the surrounding hills and thunderstorms in the central parts of the country and North-east India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 13th April 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan records 0.13" of rain and Rawalpindi 0.14". Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect; minimum temperature is also below normal in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Allahabad and Jhansi. Day temperature is in defect at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is in defect in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to Doderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the southern half of the division; Amraoti has had 0.26" Nagpur 0.08", Canada 2.37" and Raipur 0.37". Skies are lightly to moderatelyclouded. Humidity is in moderate to considerable excess. Maximum temperature has fallen slightly and is now 8° to 17°F. in defect; minimum temperature is also lower than usual in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Bombay and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Malegaon and Ahmednagar and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is in defect except at Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall associated with thunderstorms has been nearly general and moderate to heavy in the southern half of the Central Provinces. Light rain has been reported from Multan and Rawalpindi in the Punjab.

Some showers are likely in the east Central Provinces and the north and the east Punjab. A few dust or thunderstorms may occur in east Rajputana and the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 13th of April 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall.	Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)	73.8	64.4	72	..	10.74	—0.06
Jask	86.2	74.1	59	..	4.54	0.50
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)	86.9	73.8	55	..	?	..
PUNJAB—						
Kalsan	87.3	59.5	71	0.13	1.88	0.30
Rawalpindi	80.4	57.1	82	0.14	15.05	5.78
Lahore	89.8	63.4	70	..	4.49	0.85
Sirsa	93.3	68.2	55	..	3.00	1.16
Ambala	93.7	67.1	49	..	2.88	—2.75
Delhi	93.5	70.6	36	..	1.49	—1.42
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.1	..	44	..	0.69	—0.97
Mainpuri	97.1	69.5	43	..	2.79	0.68
Jhansi	96.8	69.0	51	..	1.42	—0.43
Cawnpore	98.0	70.9	47	..	1.58	—0.50
Allahabad	100.3	73.1	57	0.07	1.93	—0.28
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	93.5	63.8	61	0.01	2.45	1.28
Karachi	82.3	72.0	73	..	2.11	0.57
Ajmer	95.6	70.4	31	..	2.73	1.37
Jaipore	97.9	69.5	25	..	0.87	—0.66
Kotah	99.6	74.8	34	..	1.20	0.03
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTREAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.1	69.5	56	..	1.01	0.51
Dwarka	83.8	75.5	78	..	0.36	—0.32
Veraval	80.4	70.1	71	..	0.11	—0.36
Rajkot	95.7	68.0	70	..	0.08	—0.43
Bhavnagar Para	98.8	67.8	77	..	0.04	—0.56
Surat	94.7	69.1	70	..	0.04	—0.31
Ahmedabad	98.8	71.9	66	..	0.09	—0.34
Dessa	98.1	70.3	66	..	0.16	—0
Neemuch	96.7	70.2	53	..	0.14	—0.9
Indore	91.2	69.7	36	..	0.70	—0.24
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saugor	89.5	67.5	75	..	6.86	4.20
Hoshangabad	91.1	69.8	29	..	2.20	—0.18
Khandwa	95.7	70.0	52	..	2.52	0.77
Akola	96.5	74.2	38	..	0.30	—0.91
Amraoti	96.0	68.8	67	..	1.06	—1.01
Nagpur	95.5	66.6	88	0.26	2.13	0.03
Chanda	90.9	67.3	77	0.68	4.30	1.57
Raipur	89.1	65.6	87	2.37	4.84	1.71
	91.2	67.8	85	0.37	4.43	1.92
KONKAN—						
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratnagiri	86.9	75.8	80	..	0.13	—0.44
Morrungao	86.7	74.9	62	..	..	—0.75
Karwar	87.0	74.1	71	..	.4	—1.19
	85.9	72.6	69	..	..	—1.98
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97.5	68.1	42	..	..	..
Ahmednagar	95.1	63.2	32	..	0.08	—0.81
Poona	91.6	63.7	66	..	0.16	—1.43
Sholapur	97.3	72.2	55	..	0.04	—1.38
Bijapur	95.4	66.7	73	..	0.01	—1.79
Belgaum	88.4	65.7	71	..	0.24	—1.47
Aurangabad	95.4	68.4	36	..	0.82	—2.05
Nizamabad (Indur).	102.1	73.6	66	..	0.01	—1.51
Hyderabad	98.0	73.0	48	..	0.44	—1.59
				..	0.26	—2.40
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.1	74.7	63	..	0.93	—2.78
Cahcut	87.6	76.6	72	..	4.67	—3.19
Cochin	91.5	76.9	75	..	5.18	—8.10
Colombo	89.2	74.2	88	0.09	33.52	1.96
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.3	79.2	71	..	0.93	—6.14
Bellary	101.3	71.3	66	..	0.56	—2.14
Cuddapah	103.4	78.4	52	..	3.48	—1.41
Madras	90.3	79.6	80	..	30.78	10.17
Bangalore	87.1	70.2	70	..	4.19	—0.42
Coimbatore	94.1	73.4	65	..	4.87	1.38
Trichinopoly	97.4	70.4	63	..	11.94	2.48
Negapatam	89.5	79.2	72	..	53.59	23.94

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 13th April 1914 was 30.135 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

ELECTRIC LIFTS.

SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS

FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT

FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.

FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 13th.
12th.

S.S. Kamakura Maru	Hori	Kobe M ar 10
S.S. Burjora	Cammack	Busreh Mar. 29
S.S. Dwarka	Moxon	Busreh April 4
13th.		
S.S. City of Paris	Campbell	Karachi April 11
S.S. Devanha	Hickey	Shanghai Mar. 2
S.S. Orna	Hewitt	Moulmein Mar 24

DEPARTURES.

April 13th.

S.S. City of Paris	Campbell	Marseilles and Liverpool
S.S. Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
S.S. Cairntorr	Purvis	Antwerp & Hull
S.S. Beme	Younger	Marmagoa and Rangoon
S.S. Itria	Walsh	Calcutta via Galle
S.S. Blake	Hill	Calcutta

S.S. Kamakura Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Kamakura Maru, 3,798 tons, Captain T. Hori, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe, which port she had left on March 10, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Burjora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Burjora, 1908 tons, Captain F. R. Cammack, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on March 29, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dwarka, 762 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on April 4, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. City of Paris:—The City Line steamer City of Paris, 9239 tons, Captain J. Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on April 4, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Devanha:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer Devanha, 4785 tons, Captain W. R. F. Hickey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, which port she had left on March 24, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Orna:—The steamer Orna, 2996 tons, Captain T. W. Hewitt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, which port she had left on March 28, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. City of Paris:—The City Line steamer City of Paris, 9,239 tons Captain J. Campbell, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captain J. Younger, sailed yesterday for Marmagoa and Rangoon, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Itria: The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Itria, 3419 tons, Captain T. Walsh, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Gulle, with ballast.

The P. & O. Company's S.S. Caledonia, with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

The P. & O. Company's S.S. Arcadia, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 11th instant.

The Anchor Line S.S. Castalia outward bound passed Suez early morning on the 9th instant.

The Anchor Line S.S. Olympia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 12th instant.

Monday, April. 13th 1914.

E. DOCK.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
	City of Lahore	Lee	K. N. & Co
B	Montebello	Smith	J. F. & Co
C. & R.	Matoppo	Greggon	K. N.&Co
D. & E.	Semiramis	Pavisich	A. L. St N. &Co
F.	Ranenfels	Rinkens	W. & A. G. & Co
K.	Politician	Woxfden	K. N. & Co
M	Konig	Coltzan	A. S. & Co
N.	Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co
O.	Umona	River	W. & A. G. & Co
P	Braunfels	Oltmann	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

	Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	N. Y. K
2	Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
3.	Imani	Lyon	K. N. & Oc
4	Roma	Col.olo	Rubatino Line
5.	Clydeham	Johnston	K. N. & Co
6	Highland Monarch	Scott	T. M. & Co
7.	Rhodesia	Couch	Ralli Bros.
8.	ArlingtonCourt	M. Rooks	T. M &Co
9.	Reichenfels	Kishetin	W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13.	Cape Finisterre	Wilson	J. F. & Co
15	Kirklee	Burn	W. & A. G. & Co
16.	Breconian	Jones	J. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1.	Mantua	Vibert	P. & O. S. N. & Co
6.	Chanda	Gun Cunningham	M. M. & Co
7	India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co
11.	Tanyabi	Kass A. M.	IEEWNI & Co
H.	W. No. 18. Kanakuk	Saunders	S.O. & Co

P. D. DOCK GATE.

L.	Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	A. S. M. & Co
Aviemoor	Kosfod	T. Jeewandas & Co
Banca	Garwood	P. & O. N. & Co
Bandra	Tallent	M. M. & Co
Barjora	Cammade	M. M. & Co
Crown	Richards	D. N. & Sons.
Cape Corto	Key	T. M. & Co
Clan Macdouyall	Price	J. F. & Co
Clan Shaw	Edward	J. F. & Co
Dargal	Donovan	W. & A. G. & Co
Dwarka	Moxon	M. M. & Co
Devanha	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Exford	Donaran	C. Muncherji & Sons
Grof Serenyi	Bela	Jubas
Fazilka	Rose	M. M. & Co
Iskra	Miljan	S. Smiett & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kurmark	Reimer	W. & A. G. & Co
Kamakura Maru	Hori	N. Y. K
Lazon Maru	Miyata	O. S.K.
Lawoe	Wheeler	D. M. K
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co
Obra	Cooke	M. M. & Co
Oceana	Romico	
Okara	Maude	M. M. & Co
Orna	Hewitt	
Palamocotta	Elton	M. M. & Co
Stephnotis	Robinson	A. G. & Co
Sabine	Chave	K. N. & Co
St. Michael	Mc. Curdy	M. Shoosri
Sildra	Bryn	
Steintum	Hatenkeir	T. M. & Co

JAPAN'S TOO HEAVY BURDEN.

POPULAR INSURGENCE AGAINST THE TAXES.

"We do not believe that the Japanese naval scandals would of themselves have sufficed to produce insurgence in a populace which—as is often the case after successful wars—has nevertheless become over-ready to indulge in minor outbursts of violence," says "The Times."

"The best friends of Japan are bound to recognise that for some years past she has been overstraining her financial strength and the economic endurance of her people. The real source of the present troubles is not the naval scandals, but excessive taxation and the high cost of living.

TOO HEAVY TAXES.

"The Japanese proletariat is being asked to carry burdens which it is no longer able to bear. Despite the magical and glowing statistics which are published every year, the fact remains that Japan is one of the poorest of countries. Though the income-tax is applied to incomes as low as £30 a year, the bulk of the population still escapes its incidence. The labouring classes suffer because the cost of living has risen out of all proportion to the rise of wages.

"The problem presented by the excess of imports over exports grows more acute than ever. Last year the total exports of Japan amounted to £63,000,000, while the imports reached a total of £72,000,000. Both sets of figures showed a great increase, but the advance in imports continues to outstrip the exports. The only possible remedies for a situation which grows more insistent are either a great influx of foreign capital for the development of internal industries, or retrenchment far more drastic than anything Japan has yet attempted.

"Foreign capital is not likely to be forthcoming in unlimited quantities, and it is not surprising to find able financiers like Baron Shibusawa warning the Government to abstain from borrowing and to economise even upon armaments. Even industrial development will prove no effective panacea if its price is the draining of the life-blood of the nation. The conditions of labour in the Japanese industrial centres continue to be deplorable. The recent legislation has proved scarcely a palliative.

WASTING WOMEN'S LIVES.

"The waste of child-life and the evils of woman and girl labour are sapping the national strength, and it has been truly said that Japan is sacrificing far more lives in her factories and workshops than she ever lost upon the battlefield. But though the Taisho era is opening inauspiciously, we trust that the coming Coronation of a revered Emperor will serve to compose domestic differences, and will mark the inauguration of a more prudent internal policy.

OUTTING THE NAVY BILL.

"The bitter quarrel about naval expenditure in Japan is rapidly coming to a head. Last Friday the House of Peers, which enjoys exactly the same power of amending the Budget as the Lower House of the Imperial Diet, lopped £4,000,000 off the Naval Estimates. The House of Representatives had previously cut down the Estimates by £3,000,000, so that the total reduction at present amounts to £7,000,000. But this is not all. The Lower House had further refused to sanction the allotment of a sum of £4,600,000 to the Permanent Naval Fund, and decided to spend this amount upon the development of industries. The last-named decision appears to be irrevocable, but there is still some doubt whether the whole of the reduction of £7,000,000 on the Estimates will be finally carried."

THE SEQUEL.

A dramatic sequel has followed on these events. The Lower House of Parliament was discussing the impeachment of the Government when the Emperor issued an Edit closing Parliament. The Premier, Count Yamamoto, has since resigned.

S.S. Blake:—The steamer Blake, 2346 tons, Captain H. J. Hill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S.S. Cairntorr:—The steamer Cairntorr, 2292 tons, Captain Purvis, sailed yesterday for Antwerp and Hull, with a general cargo.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure headache gone in a few minutes

SPORT AT HOME.

LEAGUE FORM AND TABLES.

GOLF, BOXING AND BILLIARDS.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBAL.

Although England managed to secure the Rugby honours of the season, her doings on the "Soccer" field have not been brilliant. Another reverse was the portion of the wearers of the rose in the English League v. Scottish League match at Burnley, a game which attracted 40,000 spectators.

Both goals were quickly visited after the kick-off, and in eight minutes a spirited attack by the right wing ended in Nellies putting through the Scottish goal.

Boyle scored a second point soon afterwards from a penalty. The Scots were kept on the defensive for the most part, and England continued to outplay her At half-time England led by 2 goals to 0. opponents.

In the second half, however, matters went the other way. In two minutes Croal netted for Scotland.

At the end of eighteen minutes Croal equalised, and Scotland subsequently had the advantage in play. Though England rallied for a time the visitors came again, and in thirty-four minutes Reid placed Scotland ahead.

LEAGUE NOTES.

With Blackburn's final victory assured, the chief interest in the First League centres in the bottom clubs, and Preston may yet escape relegation. The last three clubs —Sheffield Wednesday, Derby, and Preston —all lost on Saturday, so there was no relative change. Sheffield Wednesday are in real danger of relegation. At Valley Parade they dropped two more points, Bradford City winning 3—1. Bookman scored for Bradford before the interval, and O'Rourke and MacDonald settled the issue in the second half. Towards the close Wilson got a goal for the Wednesday.

Derby County were beaten at home by Chelsea, a defeat which may prove disastrous. For Derby, Callender, the Cambridge University outside left, turned out. In midfield the County enjoyed a clear superiority, but they were beaten by an admirable defence. The one goal of the game was scored near th end, Ford getting the decisive point.

Preston North End made a plucky struggle against Liverpool, but were beaten. Osborn scored for them in the first half. Injuries to players militated against Preston in the second half, and Liverpool scored three goals through Miller (2) and Nichol. I Sheffield United gained two very useful points at home against Oldham. Fazackerley opened the scoring for Sheffied. Simons equalised for Oldham in the second half, but Gillespie again put Sheffield in front. Seven goals were scored at Roker Park, Sunderland claiming five and Everton two. Buchan, Holley, and Crossley netted for Sunderland during the opening half, and in the last five minutes Holley scored twice for Sunderland, and Parker got two goals for Everton.

Bolton beat Manchester City on the latters ground by one goal to nil. The exchanges were even, the only goal coming close on time, Lillycrop scoring.

THE SECOND DIVISION.

The most notable incident in connection with the Second Division matches on Saturday was the defeat of Notts County. The leaders visited Wolverhampton, where the home team put on four goals to the one by Notts County.

Woolwich Arsenal should have entertained Grimsby, but the match had to be postponed owing to a wall on the Arsenal ground being unsafe.

This may upset the Arsenal's prospects of gaining promotion, which is unfortunate. Both Hull City and Leeds City failed in their engagements against Bradford and Lincoln, so that Woolwich, with a game in hand, leads both clubs.

THE SOUTHERN CHAMPIONSIHP.

The Swindon team has greatly improved its prospects of winning the Southern championship during the last few days. Something like real championship form was shown in the match against Southend, Bown (3) Wheatcorft, and Fleming beating the defence of the visitors. Meanwhile, Crystal Palace dropped further behind through their defeat at Reading, where Bailey scored twice for the home team, to the goal by Davies for Crystal Palace.

Third Lanark nearly went under in the fourth round tie of the Scottish Cup against Stevenson United, which is a new Ayrshire team. The volunteers appeared to be in for a defeat until one minute from time, when the equalising goal was scored.

LEAGUE ITEMS.

Turning to League fray, Glasgow Rangers secured full points from Kilmarnock, but the honors were with the Ayrshire team for the brilliancy of their defence.

Aberdeen and Hibernians had to play their game at Aberdeen in half a gale. The Hibernians were only beaten once, and that by McLeod. In the second half Hibernians did all the attacking, and Reid scored twice.

At Shawfield, Queen's Park played prettier football, but in the end were beaten 3—1. Clyde missed no chance, Mabberly taking two and Chalmers the third. It was only near the finish that R M Morton got a goal for Queen's.

St. Mirren went own before Airdrieonians to the extent of 3—0, all three being scored by Donaldson, the Airdrie inside-left.

Hearts were long in finding their game against Falkirk, but when they did, Low scored a clever goal.

Greenock Morton were too good for Dumbarton, and scored three times through Morton, M'Lean, and Torrance. Brown got Dumbarton's only point.

Defeat for the English League team at Burnley on March 21 came as no surprise, but as two goals were scored within the first ten minutes, the result—3 goals to 3 in favour of the Scottish League—created considerable disappointment among the large majority of the 35,000 spectators.

The English Wanderers beat the Corinthians, at Stamford Bridge, on March 25, by 4 goals to 2.

The Army in England beat the Army in Ireland, at Aldershot, on March 25, by 5 goals to 4.

The four leading clubs in the League Championship were playing at home on March 21, and they all won their matches. The results were:—

Blackburn Rovers 2 goals, West Bromwich Albion 0, at Blackburn;

Aston Villa 1, Burnley 0, at Birmingham;

Suderland 5, Everton, 2, at Sunderland;

Bolton Wanderers 1, Manchester City 0, at Manchester;

Liverpool 3, Preston North End 1, at Liverpool;

Chelsea 1, Derby County 0, at Derby;

Tottenham Hotspur 0, Newcastle United 0, at Tottenham;

Bradford City 3, Sheffield Wednesday 1, at Bradford;

Sheffield United 2, Oldham Athletic 1, at Sheffield.

Blackburn Rovers beat Sunderland in the League Championship on the Ewood Park ground, on March 23, by 3 goals to 1.

West Bromwich Albion beat Manchester City, in the League Championship, on the Hyde Road ground, on March 25, by 3 goals to 2.

In the Second Division of the League the results on March 21 were:—

Wolverhampton Wanders 4 goals, Notts County 1, at Wolverhampton; Bradford 3, Hull City 1, at Hull;

Bury 1, Glossop 0, at Bury;

Leicester Fosse 2, Fulham 1, at Fulham;

Huddersfield Town 1, Clapton Orient 0, at Huddersfield.

Bristol City 1, Blackpool 0, at Blackpool;

Notts Forest 3, Birmingham 1, at Nottingham; Barnsley 1, Stockport County 0, at Barnsley; Lincoln City 1, Leeds City 0, at Lincoln.

There were some decisive games in the Southern League, in spite of the deplorable state of some of the grounds, on March 21. The results were:—Swindon Town 5 goals, Southend United 0, at Swindon; Reading 2, Crystal Palace 1, at Reading; West Ham United 1, Norwich City 1, at Upton Park; Queen's Park Rangers 1, Millwall 0, at Park Royal; Plymouth Argyle 1, Watford 1, at Plymouth; Bristol Rovers 1, Northampton 1, at Bristol; Cardiff City 0, Brighton and Hove Albion 0, at Cardiff; Exeter City 1, Portsmouth 0, at Exeter; Merthyr Town 2, Gillingham 0, at Merthyr; Southampton 3, Coventry City 0, at Southampton.

The return match between West Ham United and Reading was played at Upton Park on March 23, and ended in a draw, neither side having scored.

The 1st batt. Grenadier Guards beat the Guards' Depot in the final round of the Household Brigade Cup competition, at Stamford Bridge, on March 23, by 1 goal to 0.

The Army Service Corps (Woolwich) beat the 2nd Sherwood Foresters (Sheffield) in the semi-final round of the Army Cup competition, at Aldershot, on March 21, by 2 goals to 0.

The Old Cholmeleians beat Old Aldenhamians in their replayed tie in the semi-final round of the Arthur Dunn Cup competition, at Aldenham, on March 21, by 3 goals to 0.

Bishop Auckland beat the Royal Army Medical Corps (Aldershot) in their replayed tie in the semi-final round of the Football Association Amateur Cup competition at Watford, on March 21, by 3 goals to 1. Bishop Auckland will now have to meet the Northern Nomads in the final round.

Nunhead beat Ilford in the Isthmian League competition, at Nunhead, on March 21, by 3 goals to 1; London Caledonians beat Woking, at Tufnel Park, by 5 goals to 0; Oxford City beat New Crusaders, at Oxford, by 3 goals to 1.

Leytonstone beat Clapton in the semi-final round of the Essex Cup competition, at Ilford, on March 21, by 3 goals to 2.

Middlesbrough beat Celtic, at Glasgow, on March 21, by 3 goals to 1.

Southend United and Southampton played a drawn game in the Southern Alliance, at Southend, on March 25, each side having scored 1 goal.

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION I.

	Goals. Pld.	Won.	Lst.	Dn.	For.	Ast.	Pts
Blackburn Rovers	31..	17..	5..	9..	69..	33..	43
Aston Villa	31..	16..	9..	6..	54..	36..	38
Bolton Wanderers	31..	14..	8..	9..	56..	40..	37
Sunderland	31..	15..	10..	6..	55..	42..	36
Oldham Athletic	31..	13..	10..	8..	44..	39..	34
Bradford City	31..	11..	9..	11..	34..	29..	33
Middlesbrough	31..	14..	12..	5..	56..	53..	33
West Bromwich A	31..	11..	9..	11..	34..	33..	33
Burnley	32..	10..	11..	11..	50..	39..	31
Manchester United	30..	13..	13..	4..	44..	50..	30
Everton	31..	11..	12..	8..	40..	45..	30
Chelsea	31..	12..	13..	6..	38..	49..	30
Tottenham Hotspr.	31..	11..	13..	7..	45..	50..	29
Newcastle United	31..	10..	12..	9..	32..	42..	29
Liverpool	30..	11..	13..	6..	40..	52..	28
Manchester City	30..	10..	13..	7..	37..	43..	27
Sheffield United	31..	10..	15..	5..	41..	52..	27
Sheffield Wednesday	32..	10..	16..	6..	44..	64	26
Derby County	31..	7..	15..	9..	47..	58..	23
Preston North End	32..	9..	18..	5..	41..	56..	23

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION II.

	Goals. Pld.	Won.	Lst.	Dn.	For.	Ast.	Pts
Notts County	33..	20..	7..	6..	69..	33..	46
Woolwich Arsenal	30..	17..	7..	6..	43..	31..	40
Bradford	31..	19..	11..	1..	57..	43..	39
Hull City	31..	15..	9..	8..	51..	29..	38
Leeds City	30..	16..	10..	4..	67..	40..	36
Clapton Orient	30..	14..	10..	6..	35..	27..	34
Barnsley	30..	14..	10..	6..	41..	38..	34
Bury	31..	13..	10..	8..	35..	31..	34
Bristol City	31..	14..	11..	6..	46..	44..	34
Wolverhampton W	31..	15..	12..	4..	41..	44..	34
Grimsby Town	30..	12..	11..	7..	39..	46..	31
Fulham	31..	12..	13..	6..	39..	39..	30
Stockport County	31..	9..	13..	9..	42..	47..	27
Blackpool	31..	8..	13..	10..	27..	35..	26
Birmingham	31..	9..	14..	8..	36..	52..	26
Huddersfield	31..	9..	15..	7..	35..	43..	25
Leicester Fosse	31..	10..	19..	2..	40..	53..	22
Lincoln City	32..	8..	18..	6..	30..	49..	22
Glossop	31..	8..	18..	5..	38..	56..	21
Notts Forest	31..	5..	17..	9..	31..	63..	19

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	Goals. Pld.	Won.	Lst.	Dn.	For.	Ast.	Pts
Swindon	31..	19..	8..	4..	70..	36..	42
Crystal Palace	30..	14..	5..	11..	50..	28..	39
Reading	29..	15..	8..	6..	39..	20..	36
Northampton	31..	10..	5..	16..	36..	29..	36
West Ham. U.	28..	14..	7..	7..	52..	38..	35
Plymouth A.	30..	13..	8..	9..	40..	36..	35
Brighton and Hove	30..	12..	9..	9..	35..	38..	33
Queen's P. Rang'rs	28..	11..	8..	9..	34..	32..	31
Portsmouth	29..	11..	9..	9..	44..	33..	31
Exeter City	30..	9..	9..	12..	33..	29..	30
Southampton	31..	12..	13..	6..	45..	47..	30
Cardiff City	30..	10..	12..	8..	39..	37..	28
Norwich City	30..	8..	10..	12..	45..	44..	28
Gillingham	30..	11..	13..	6..	41..	42..	28
Millwall	29..	9..	11..	9..	40..	43..	27
Southend United	31..	9..	14..	8..	36..	58..	26
Bristol Rovers	31..	8..	15..	8..	39..	60..	24
Watford	31..	7..	17..	7..	35..	46..	21
Merthyr Town	30..	6..	16..	8..	28..	48..	20
Coventry City	31..	4..	15..	12..	33..	59..	20

	Goals. Pld.	Won.	Lst.	Dn.	For.	Ast.	Pts.
Celtic	30..	24..	3..	3..	64..	10..	51
Rangers	32..	24..	5..	3..	66..	21..	51
Hearts	31..	20..	4..	7..	57..	21..	47
Morton	32..	21..	9..	2..	63..	44..	44
Airdieonians	32..	15..	7..	10..	58..	34..	40
Falkirk	32..	16..	9..	7..	56..	45..	39
Dundee	33..	15..	14..	4..	50..	48..	34
Third Lanark	28..	11..	9..	8..	36..	35..	30
Clyde	34..	10..	15..	9..	40..	41..	29
Kilmarnock	32..	9..	14..	9..	41..	62..	27
Hibernians	31..	11..	16..	4..	48..	61..	26
Raith Rovers	32..	10..	17..	5..	44..	50..	25
Motherwell	29..	10..	14..	5..	41..	50..	25
Partick Thistle	31..	9..	15..	7..	32..	41..	25
Ayr United	31..	10..	16..	5..	42..	59..	25
Aberdeen	32..	9..	16..	7..	32..	46..	25
Queen's Park	28..	7..	14..	7..	40..	64..	21
Dumbarton	30..	8..	17..	5..	35..	67..	21
Hamilton Acad.	31..	7..	18..	6..	38..	55..	20
St. Mirren	31..	7..	21..	3..	34..	64..	17

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

England beat Scotland, at Inverleith, on March 21, by 16 points to 15, and won the International Championship and the Calcutta Cup, which is held by the winners of this match.

Blackheath, playing on their own ground beat Birkenhead Park by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 1 try (17 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Leicester beat Newbold-on-Avon in the fourth round of the Midland Counties Cup competition, at Newbold, on March 21, by 3 goals, 2 penalty goals, and 2 tries (27 points) to 0; Coventry beat Rugby, at Rugby, by 2 penalty goals and 1 try (9 points) to 1 dropped goal (4 points); Moseley beat Aston Old Edwardians, at Birmingham, by 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 3 tries (17 points) to 1 try (3 points); Belgrave Premier Works (Leicester) beat Stratford-on-Avon by 4 tries (12 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Richmond beat the Old Leysians on the Athletic Ground, at Richmond, on March 21, by 3 tries (9 points) to 1 dropped goal (4 points).

United Services beat Rosslyn Park, at Richmond, by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

Old Merchant Taylors beat St. Thomas's Hospital, at Chiswick, by 3 goals, 1 penalty goal, and 5 tries (33 points) to 0.

Cardiff beat Newport, at Cardiff, by 1 try (3 points) to 0.

Swansea beat Gloucester, at Swansea, by 2 goals and 4 tries (22 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Aberavon beat Llanelly, at Llanelly, by 1 goal from a mark and 3 tries (12 points) to 3 tries (9 points).

Pontypool beat Bristol, at Pontypool, by 2 penalty goals and 2 tries (12 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Northampton beat Nuneaton, at Northampton, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

Exciting scenes were witnessed at Pontypool on March 23 at the end of the Welsh Rugby Football Cup match between Pontypool and Pill Harriers. The game was very rough and the referee was rather weak in checking the temper of the players. The Pill Harriers won by 1 dropped goal and 1 penalty goal (7 points) to 1 try (3 points) and, although the police and members of the Pontypool Committee made every effort to keep the crowd back, a large number of men ran on to the field at the finish. One spectator knocked the referee down with a blow on the mouth, and he was only escorted to the dressing-room with difficulty. Free fights broke out on several parts of the field, and some considerable time elapsed before the police could clear the ground.

RACING.

Racing took place in most unfavourable weather conditions at Kempton Park on March 20, and the fields were small. Mr. E. Dalziel's Kirkbloom won the Cleveland Steeple-chase from the only other competitor Mr. W. Walker's Mask Off, on whom odds of 9 to 4 were laid. Mr. H. Hartigan's Loch Earn was the winner of the Pall Mall Handicap Hurdle, and Mr. C. Ismay's Kenia that of the Arlington Steeple-chase.

At Lingfield Park on March 21 the Inter-University Handicap Steeplechase was won by Mr. F. Stern's Venturer, the March Selling Handicap Hurdle Race by Mr. R. Bradford's Sulchi, and the London and Brighton Selling Handicap Steeplechase by Mr. Marsham-Townshend's Sentry.

Flat-racing opened at Lincoln on March 23 under favourable conditions. The principal races were the Welbeck Three-year-old Plate, won by Mr. E. Hahn's Turbulence, and the Hainton Plate, which fell to Mr. W. Brushwood's Asparagus.

At Lincoln on March 24 Lord Villiers's Security won the Brocklesby Stakes, and Mr. F. Osborne's The Boss the Batthyany Plate.

Mr. P. Nelke's Outram won the Lincolnshire Handicap on March 25 by two lengths from Mr. F. Davis's Cuthbert; Mr. E. Herz's Short Grass was third.

GOLF.

Worcestershire beat Nottinghamshire, in a county match on the Malvern Links on March 21, by 8 matches to 3.

The match between Walton Heath and the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society, which was to have been played at Walton Heath on March 21, had to be abandoned.

A match, believed to have been the first of its kind, was played on the course of the Royal Porticawl Clubb, on March 21, between eight members and eight former caddies of the club. The members won by 5 matches to 2.

The National Liberal Club beat the Liverpool Reform Club on the Bramshot Club's course, at Fleet, on March 21, by 12½ points to 9½. The latter won the singles in the morning by 6¾ points to 4¼, but in the foursomes, in the afternoon, the National Liberal Club won by 8 points to 2½.

The final round of the London Press Golfing Society's Challenge Cup competition was played over thirty-six holes, at Sandy Lodge, on March 25, when Mr. E. D. Allen (handicap 6) beat Mr. C. F. Ward (handicap 12) by 3 holes up and 2 to play.

BOXING.

G. Carpentier is a great personality in the boxing world, and many English sportsmen crossed the Channel for the purpose of seeing the young Frenchman try conclusions with Joe Jeannette on Saturday. The coloured man was nearly a man was nearly a stone heavier than Carpentier, and he has a brilliant record, in spite of his recent defeat by Sam Langford.

Many authorities expected Jeannette to win easily, but the contest proved to be a grand one. Carpentier showed to a great advantage at the start, and sent his rival to the boards with a heavy swing. Jeannette was on his feet again at once, however, and went into a clinch. He was more wary afterwards, and soon discovered that fighting at close range was his game. His powerful half-arm blow to the body shook up Carpentier, who, however, proved how well he could take punishment. The French champion did better when the fighting was at long range, particularly in the sixth and seventh rounds. He also made a great effort in the fourteenth round when he fought at hursicane pace. The referee, a Frenchman, gave his decision in favour of Jeannette at the end of the fifteenth round, but it did not meet with general approval.

Two prominent English authorities, who witnessed the contest, say that Carpentier was unlucky to be declared the loser, and that a draw would have been a better decision. The young Frenchman did well to hold his own for fifteen rounds, and he seems to be a much improved boxer since meeting with defeat by Papkie and Klauss, two American middle-weights.

BILLIARDS.

Two amateur billiard championships are now promoted in England, one under the auspices of the Billiard Association, and the other by the Billiard Control Club. The latter's first venture has just ended in a win for Major Fleming, of Edinburgh, who is well known in India for his all-round sporting ability. He had quite an easy task against Mr. Hill-New, the fiinal scores being 2,000 to 1,192 in his favour. 1,192 in his favour.

The feature of the match was a fine break of 200 by the winner on the afternoon of the last day, when he averaged 20.47 for a total of 501 points.

Inman's chance of retaining the billiard championship commenced to look good at the half-way stage, when he led Reece by 1,099. This satisfactory position for the champion came about through his making a splendid break of 744, which is the highest on record in a championship under present conditions. We have to go back nearly fourteen years to approach it, viz., Stevenson's 648 against Diggle, on the only occasion the latter competed for the honour.

Inman scored 955 points for an average of 68 on Saturday evening, whilst Reece could only make 85. It is possible that the ordeal of his games against Grey and Stevenson took a lot out of Reece, who sell further behind on resuming this week. Once well in front, Inman opened up the game more, and he made good progress with useful breaks. He was in capital form on Monday evening, scoring 748 to 198 by Reece, so that he was 1,500 points in front when play ended. Inman still further improved his prospects the following day and Wednesday, increasing his lead to 2,994 points, thus making the Oldham man's chance look hopeless.

OTHER GAMES.

It is officially announced that the King's yacht *Britannia* will race at the Royal Ulster Regatta, to be held on Belfast Lough in June.

Mr. Jerome D. Travers, the American golf champion, and Mr. F. Herreshoff, a former champion, arrived at Queenstown from New York on March 20 in the *Baltic* on their way to Liverpool and on to Sandwich for practice.

The four athletes who will represent Oxford University in a relay race against Pennsylvania are A. N. S. Jackson (Malvern and Brasenose), D. N. Gaussen (Berkhamsted and St. John's), G. M. Sproule (Victoria, Australia, and Balliol), and N. S. Taber (Brown University, U.S.A., and St. John's). These men are going as the guests of the University of Pennsylvania (commonly known as "the Red-and-Blue"), and will sail probably on April 9 or 11. The races will be run on April 25.

RACKETS.

The annual matches between the Royal Art, and Royal Eng. were played at the Royal Artillery Court at Woolwich on March 24. The Royal Eng. won two of the three matches played, the doubles, and one of the singles.

CHESS.

The annual chess match between Oxford University and Cambridge University was contested at the City of London Chess Club, Grocers' Hall Court, E.C., on March 23. When time was called Oxford had won three games and lost two.

The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge scored an easy victory over the House of Commons in a ten boards match in Committee Room 15 on March 24.

HOCKEY.

The officers of the Royal Navy defeated the officers of the Army, at Beckenham, on March 21, by 4 goals to 3.

England beat Scotland, at Glasgow, on March 21, by 5 goals to 1.

ICE HOCKEY.

Prince's Club beat the Royal Eng. by 10 goals to 5, at Prince's Club, on March 25, in the preliminary match for the Prince's Ice Hockey Challenge Cup. The winners will meet the holders, Oxford Canadians, on April 21.

(*For other Sporting News see pages* 5 & 9).

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry moved a resolution at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council to the effect that some selected officers of the Provincial Educational Service should be sent to England and other countries to study the different educational systems there. His object was that Indians should more largely be employed in the higher educational posts of the country, but as it was stated that they were lacking in a knowledge of the different educational systems, Government may depute the best of them to England to study other systems. The Madras Government, it was elicted in the course of discussion, has a similar scheme under consideration, and consequently this resolution has been accepted by the Government.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Millowner, Association, annual general meeting, Graham's Building, 5 p.m.
Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Second Round, Lusitanian Sporting Club v. Y. M. C. A. Oval, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 15.

Bombay Insolvency Court, High Court, 11-30 a.m.
French Rom: Fifth number of the "Spoken Journal, 6-15 p.m.
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
J. N. Petit Institute, annual general meeting, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, First Round, Bombay Gymkhana v. Jhansi Railway Institute, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"La Ssala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

GORDON.—At Mahableshwar, on 8th instant, the wife of Frank L. Gordon, Public Works Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

VOICE—BURRUP.—March 25th, at St. John's Church by the Ven'ble W. K. Firminger, Thomas Aubrey Voice to Gladys Harward Burrup.

DEATHS.

PAVRI.—Jamsetjee Maneckjee Pavri, Accountant P.W.D., son-in-law of Dastur Darashah Rustomjee Sanjana of Kalyan, died on the 11th aged 36 years.

ROBERTS.—March 25th, at Calcutta, in the Presidency General Hospital, Iola Eugenie, beloved daughter of Mr. S. E. George Roberts of H.M.S. Customs, and the late Mrs. Roberts, aged 1 year.

TARAPOREWALLA.—Died at Tarapore on Saturday, the 11th instant, Sorabji Nowroji Taraporewalla, Head Shroff of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., age 44.

WHITE.—At Khandala suddenly on the 12th Instant, whilst out walking, H. H. White, Agent, Allahabad Bank, Ltd. Bombay."

NEIL.—At Sholapur on the 13th instant Dorothy Patricia, infant daughter of Mrs. and Mr. C. J. Neil, G. I. P. Ry. Aged 1 year and 26 days.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus ex 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.
Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.
Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.
Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
Henry Procter, A.D.C. Commanding.
(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

	Bombay. Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BAND AT ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band-Master commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ..."Entry of the Gladiators" ...J. Fucik.
Overture ....."Le Domino Noir" .....Auber.
Valse ....."Bebe" .....Vessey.
Selection ....."Roomes et Juliet" .....Gounod.
(a) Barcarolle .....(from) "Les Contes..... Les d'Hoffmann."
(b) Gavotte ....."Mignon" .....Thomas.
6 Melodies from the Revue. "Hullo, Regtime"! Hirsch.
7 Two Step ....."Anona." .....Grey

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Annual General Meeting of the Students' Brotherhood will be held on Sunday the 26th April 1914 to adopt the Annual Report and Audited Abstract and Balance Sheet for 1913; to elect the Managing Committee and to appoint auditors.

FIRE IN YUSSUF BUILDINGS.

An alarm of fire was raised in Yussuf Buildings, Carnac Road, last night at about 10 o'clock. A wire in the electric installation fused and serious results might have resulted had it not been for the prompt action of a young man residing in one of the flats, who understands a little about electricity, managing to put matters right in a few minutes. One of the municipal fire engines, with a fire escape, was promptly on the scene, but was not required.

THE JAIN ASSOCIATION.

Quite a large gathering responded to the invitation of the President and members of the Jain Association to hear Prof. Dr Hermann Jacobi deliver a lecture entitled "My Impressions of India: with Special Reference to Jainism," at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute last evening.

Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal, the Chairman, introduced the lecturer, after which Dr. Jacobi narrated the various experiences he had had during his tour in India, which extended from December last, during which time, he said, he had tried to see every place of Jain interest in the country.

After the lecture a vote of thanks was moved to the chair and speeches in appreciation of Dr. Jacobi's work were delivered.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday, there were recorded in Bombay. City 36 attacks and 39 deaths from plague; 4 attacks and 3 deaths from small-pox and 1 attack and 1 death from cholera. The cholera attack was an imported case from Kopergon. The plague attacks were reported from the following places: Byculla 4, Kamatipura 4, Worli 3, Mazagon 3, Umarkhadi 3, Fort (Northern) 2, Dhobi Talao 2, Mahalaxmi 2, Tarwadi 2, Tardeo 2, Mahim 2. Sion 1, Kumbharwada 1, Khara Talao 1, Bhuleshwar 1, Fanaswadi 1, Market 1 and Chukla 1. On Saturday last altogether 2,076 rats were caught by the municipal ratcatchers, of which 171 were found to be plague inflected. 26 of these latter came from Mandvi, 17 from Umarkadi, 15 from Chukla, 12 from Bhuleswar, 11 from Dongri. 10 from Girgaum, and 9 each from Kumbharwada and Dhobi Talao.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE LIBRARIANS CLUB.

A meeting of the Social Service League Librarians' Club was held on Sunday in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Girgaum, Bombay, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla presiding.

Mr. Soloman Ezekiel, one of the librarians of the League, read a paper on the history of the library movement in England and America. He laid great emphasis on the need of having public libraries that would be accessible to all, at towns and in villages as well. It was necessary, the speaker said, that a certain portion of the public money should be devoted to public libraries and the Government should pass an act making it compulsory for the municipalities to have public libraries at the towns under their administration. Mr. Soloman also dwelt on the necessity of having a wholesome and useful literature in vernaculars instead of the harmful trash that was being produced in great quantities nowadays.

Mr. A. S. Wagh, in submitting the periodical report of the Travelling Free Libraries said that the number of libraries had increased from 98 to 108 since the last meeting of the club. The number of Marathi and Gujrathi libraries was respectively 60 and 48. About 347 books were presented to the League by various gentlemen during the period under report. Mr. Motibhai Amin of Baroda had sent a specimen box of Baroda Travelling libraries with a set of useful books.

A MOTOR FATALITY.

GIRL KILLED AT BYCULLA.

Sakina, a Mahomedan girl, aged nine years, residing with her mother at Berkley Place, Byculla, was knocked down by taxicab No. 2,344 driven by Joseph De Souza on Saturday, and run over. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died shortly after admission.

An inquest was held on the dead body by Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, on Monday.

Mr. Eustace Jukes, a student at La Martinier College, Lucknow, and an occupant of the car, stated that he had come to Bombay for the Easter Holidays, and engaged the taxi at Watson's Annexe to go to the Victoria Gardens. On nearing the Salvation Army Quarters at Byculla, the driver swerved to the right to avoid a girl on the road, and as he did so a tyre burst, with the result that the car was swung completely round. Witness got out and saw the deceased halfway under the car, one of the wheels of which was broken. The deceased was removed to the hospital by the police.

Witness did not hear the horn sounded, but the car was going at the ordinary speed, and was being driven with due caution. The deceased, he stated, was running across the road and in his opinion the driver was not to blame for the accident.

The next witness, Mr. L. Colledge, who was also in the car, gave similar evidence.

Mrs. Annie Pimblett, an eye witness of the accident, said she saw the car going in the direction of Victoria Gardens. A tyre burst and the car swerved to the right to the P. W. D. compound. The driver, she thought, lost control of the car, and a wheel caught the deceased. The latter did not run across the road, as stated by a previous witness. Had the car stopped it would have collided with the wall. The car was going slowly.

Joseph De Souza, the driver, said he was driving slowly, and sounded the horn. The deceased came in front of the car and he had turned to the right when a tyre burst, and a wheel also broke, causing the car to turn round. The deceased was extricated from beneath the mud guard.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ASSAULT AT RAILWAY STATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sorabji of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged Nadirkhan Amirkhan and Mahomed Ismail, two Mahomedans, with assaulting one Gangaram Mayadas.

The case for the prosecution was that the two accused and the complainant were formerly co-partners in a firm that carried on the business of securing passengers for certain steamer companies. Lately however they had fallen out and the complainant carried on business on his own account. A few days ago they had a dispute over a passenger that had arrived at the Victoria Terminus station and the two accused assaulted the complainant.

The accused pleaded not guilty. They were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each.

Evee been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

R.G.A. (BOMBAY) (4) BEAT PARSI HOCKEY ASSOCIATION (0).

Quite a large crowd of spectators witnessed the trial of strength between these two teams in the second round of the tournament on the Oval on Monday, when the local Garrison Artillery team won by the substantial margin of four goals. The game, considering the exchanges, was rather one-sided, the Artillerymen doing most of the attacking practically throughout, the occasional raids by the Parsi boys on the Artillery defence being far too scraggy and shortlived. On the day's play, the Gunners were decidedly the better team by four goals than their opponents, the Parsi Hockey Association team,—too high-sounding and representative a name for one of the many local Parsi teams, whose title to such distinction is generally questioned by their confreres,—being thoroughly unhinged and failing to show up either in pace or combination, they retired beaten and outclassed at all points by their sturdier opponents to the disappointment of their supporters. It was generally believed that the nippier boys would show up better against their heavier military opponents, but fate ordained otherwise, again the swift passing movements of the R.G.A. forward line, which under the able guidance of Captain Perry showed a remarkable improvement in their display. It must be admitted that the changing of positions of players,—Lieutenant John going outside left making room for Nolin as inside left,—was a very happy stroke of business. They passed well and made matters quite hot for the Parsi defence for over forty minutes of the game. The military halves and backs staved off the half-hearted attempts of the Parsi forward line—a very week and uneven lot and neatly fed their forwards who were thus well kept on the move throughout. They kept their places well and were hardly to be caught napping. Whatever inroads the Parsi forwards attempted to make on their defence were quickly and successfully met with by the Artillery defenders, in which, by the way, a critical eye could occasionally see the use of weight by one or two of the Artillerymen which might have been unintentional as may be the case in a bustling game. However that might have been, as a team, the Artillery combination showed marked superiority over the Parsi team and their victory was quite deserved.

The display by the Parsi team, for reasons best known to themselves (one of which was, nerve) fell far beneath their usual standard, the fatal mistake being the removal of D. Kapadia from the back division to the forward line, which practically crippled their defence. The two wing forwards were practically useless and their defensive ranks relied too much on back play. The Parsi Association backs could not cope with the fast Artillery forwards and instead of clearing the coast straight went on dilly-dallying with the ball with the opposing forwards on them. They gave 'sticks" time and again and even Divecha, who is generally so very cool and resourceful, did not show up in his usual brilliance. The forward play of the Parsi team, despite occasional passing bouts, was generally very weak and ineffective and their final efforts, which all the time met with a stubborn resistance, could consequently bear no fruit. The Artillery forwards kept up a well-sustained pressure and won by four goals to nil as stated.

The supervision of the game was at times very slack, especially in the northern half of the ground.

THE PLAY.

The teams "bullied off" at 5-30, the Gunners defending the bandstand end goal. They pressed from the beginning, forcing a fruitless corner, and after five minutes of pressure which was productive of neither scientific hockey nor of goals, "kicks" against Karanjia produced a short corner, which also proved abortive. A centre by Lt. Johnson badly fumbled by Capt. Perry was the only item of interest in the next five minutes, except for a short corner neutralised by a "knock on" at its close. The Parsi team at this juncture made a dash, and Kapadia was held back on a charge of "obstruction." The attack was transferred again to the other end, but soon the Parsi front line made a futile attempt on the Gunners' defensive ranks.. But the exhibition was tame and were easily beaten back. Spain made a wing to wing pass which Lt. Johnson snapped up, but Karanjia intercepted and brought relief by finding touch. Immediately however, a short corner was conceded from which Nolin registered the first point, when the initial period was half through.

R. G. A. ..... One.
Parsi Hockey Association ..... Nil.

Within six minutes, after some midfield play, Capt. Perry was able to increase the lead, after an onslaught.

R. G. A. ..... Two.
Parsi Hockey Association ..... Nil.

The Gunners kept up the pressure for fully five minutes, when the Parsi team made one of its spasmodic efforts to transfer play to the other end. But the attempt lacked cohesion, and their front line, which was previously helping the defence, was forced back, and till the whistle sounded for "half time" the Gunners romped round the Parsi defence, when the scores stood:—

R. G. A. ..... Two.
Parsi Hockey Association ..... One.

The change of sides improved the exhibition of the R. G. A. front line, but not the fortunes of the Parsi team. Pressing from the start, Farmer was responsible for a good pass, and Capt. Perry being in possession ran down with the same distinction, but turning on the ball annulled the advantage. The whistle was having plenty of work in the Parsi half penalising, for "stick," "kicks," "knock on's," etc., following each other with distressing monotony, and although the R. G. A. were continually in front of the Parsi citadel they failed to "get there." Cabinetwallah was responsible for some excellent saves, and only after fifteen minutes' pressure was he beaten for the third time, Wright, the centre-half, running through and finding the net.

R. G. A. ..... Three.
Parsi Hockey Association ..... Nil.

The R. G. A. had a spell of defensive work now and were twice pulled up for infringing the rules outside their circle, but the Parsi forwards could not make any headway. They were beaten back and from a corner at the other end Farmer drove in a shot which rose knee high when about to enter its destination, but striking a player it went over the line. Idawalla was now prominent for a good run but could not control the ball, and shortly after the Parsi defence getting into the circle directed a crop of shots for goal, but the determination of the Gunners' defence to keep their charge intact triumphed. The R. G. A. then attacked in turn and Farmer was again responsible for a good run, and transferred to Capt. Perry, who, being unable to get through, gave Lt. Johnson, who found the net.

R. G. A. ..... Four.
Parsi Hockey Association ..... Nil.

Shortly after the whistle sounded for "no-time":—

FINAL SCORE.

R. G. A. ..... Four.
Parsi Hockey Association ..... Nil.

The teams were as follows:—

R. G. A. Bombay:—Gavin, goal; Flynn and Llewlyne, backs; Slade, Wright and O'Neil, halves; Lt. Johnson, Nolin, Capt. Perry, Farmer and Spain, forwards.

Parsi Hockey Association:—Cabinetwallah, goal; Surveyor and Karanjia, backs, Chothia, Doctor and Divecha, halves; Idawalla, Bhoot, Kapadia, Kalapesi and Choksey, forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Simpson.

RESULTS UP TO-DATE.

(1) Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 0-0, 2-0.
(2) Parsi Hockey Association beat Albion United, 3-2.
(3) Grand Medicals beat Eastern Telegraph, 2-0.
(4) Cyclists, B.V.R. beat Young Cricketers' H. C., 1-0.
(5) Lusitanians beat Young Parsis, 9-0.
(6) Sherwood Foresters beat Pioneers, 4-0.
(7) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Byculla H. C., 2-0.
(8) Y. M. C. A. beat Institute Luso-Indiano, 3-0.
(9) Customs A. C. beat G. I. P. R. "B" 5-0.
(10) G. I. P. R. "A" beat Crusaders, 12-1.

SECOND ROUND.

(1) Grant Medical College beat Parsi Cyclists, 6-0.
(2) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Parsi Hockey Association, 4-0.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Lusitanian Sporting Club play Y. M. C. A.

LAWN TENNIS.

SINGLES HANDICAP.

There was a very interesting game in the Singles Handicap yesterday, Nicholson being successful in owing Hogg 30 in each game, but it was a very close thing. Three sets were necessary to decide it, and in the last it was either's game. At first Nicholwent away as though all was over, as his opponent could not win a single game. In the second Nicholson again took the lead at 2-1 after each had won a game, but here Hogg went away with three games in succession. Nicholson looked as though he might pull it off after all when he took the next three, but after 5-all had been called Hogg went to set with the next. The last was exciting, Hogg winning the first and Nicholson the next two, Hogg then taking the next three and leading at 4-2. Now, however, Nicholson took charge of affairs again, and he went straight out to set and match with the four games he required. The handicaps are working out splendidly and most of the games are proving very close, so we may expect some excellent games as the finals draw near.

Result:—
M. F. Nicholson, minus 30, beat M. N. Hogg, scratch; 6-0, 5-6, 6-4.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

There are two games to be played to-day, one in each class of the Singles.

In "A" class, R. D. England, at minus 40, meets S. Galvocoressi, at minus 3/6.

In "B" class, V. F. E. Fox, at scratch, meets T. K. Fordyce, at minus 4/6.

A RECORD TIGER.

SHOT BY THE VICEROY IN GWALIOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

UMARIA, April 13.

His Excellency the Viceroy left Sipri on Saturday, and, proceeding via Jhansi, arrived here by special train on Sunday. His Excellency shot a tiger eleven feet eight inches in length, which is a record for Gwalior State.

POWER WORKS.

THE UTILISATION OF CANAL FALLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 13.

At the recent Public Works Department Congress in Lahore, Captain Battye, R. E. Simla Hydro Electric Works, read a paper on the development of canal falls for the production of artificial fertilizers, in which he explained that it was possible to create power works on the Lower Jhelum Canal and Upper Swat River Canal to manufacture calcium nitrate at 40 per cent. of the present price of castor cake, and also to provide the power required for lighting and industrial purposes at less cost than steam and other fuel. By these means it would also be possible to manufacture nitric acid or the production of cordite for military purposes.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

DECISION RESENTED IN CRICKET CIRCLES.

A WELL KEPT SECRET.

The decision, announced in yesterday's "Chronicle," arrived at by the representatives of the different Gymkhanas, on the subject of the Quadrangular Cricket Contest, has come as a great surprise to the cricketing public, and it is greatly resented as having been reached "behind the back of the public" as a leading cricketer characterised it in a conversation yesterday with a "Chronicle" representative.

Until it was given publicity to in our columns, yesterday, the decision had been a well-kept secret and the public were entirely in the dark as to an arrangement that will deprive thousands of keen lovers of the game every alternate year of the pleasure of witnessing international cricket, which they have had almost uninterruptedly for will-nigh a quarter of a century.

The public will naturally be anxious to know the circumstances under which the decision to have the Quadrangular contest alternately in Bombay and Poona has been arrived at, and the story, indeed, makes interesting reading.

HOW THE TROUBLE BEGAN.

The entry of the Mahomedans into international cricket and the addition of the Hindu match to the Poona Presidency fixtures swelled the list two years ago to an unwieldly extent, and the Presidency Selection Committee, who had already experienced some difficulty in getting together really representative elevens from different parts of the Western Command found their task rendered considerably more difficult by the addition of these two matches. They thereupon suggested a curtailment of the period over which these matches were to extend, but the methods proposed to achieve that end were not acceptable to the local Gymkhanas who strongly opposed any arrangement that might deprive Bombay of international cricket.

The matter was in abeyance for a time, but was revived last year, when the Poona Gymkhana proposed that the Quadrangular contest should be fought alternately in Bombay and Poona. The proposal was strongly opposed by the Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan Gymkhana's in Bombay and was only half-heartedly supported by the Bombay Gymkhana the last named, however, soon came round to the view held by the Poona Gymkhana, as it, too, began to experience great difficulties in getting together really strong teams for the Bombay matches.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the selection of Presidency teams for the Bombay and Poona matches lies with the Gymkhanas of these respective places. European players from the mofussil seem to prefer to play at Poona than at Bombay, and in the case of their getting invitations both for Bombay and Poona chose the latter place if unable to go to both cities. The Bombay European Selection Committee, consequently, were greatly hampered in their task, and last year they had no less than twelve refusals. They were, however, not prepared to accept the Poona proposal of having the Quadrangular contest alternately in the two cities, and they found the suggestion subsequently proposed by the Parsis far more acceptable.

THE PARSI PROPOSAL.

The Parsi proposal was that the first match of the Quadrangular contest should always be played at Poona, the participants being the Presidency Europeans on the one hand, and a team representing one of the Indian communities on the other. The second match of the tournament was to simultaneaously take place in Bombay between the elevens representing the two remaining Indian communities, the final to be always played in Bombay. This involved the abandonment of the Poona Presidency fixtures, and was therefore opposed by the Poona Gymkhana, who would much rather retain their local fixtures if their proposal for having the whole of the Quadrangular contest played in Bombay and Poona in alternate years was not accepted.

The Parsis were under a moral obligation to retain a Presidency fixture in the capital of the Deccan if the Poona Gymkhana wished it, as a few years ago, when the Bombay Gymkhana refused to have any international cricket with them unless they agreed to certain proposals made then by them, the Poona Gymkhana "saved their face" by continuing the Poona fixture. And if the Parsis did not go against the wishes of their Poona friends and the Poona fixture was kept up, the Bombay Committee would again have found itself in difficulties about getting up a strong team. The Bombay Gymkhana had thus to come round to the point of view of Poona, and ultimately the proposal to have the Quadangular tournament alternately in Bombay and Poona was made with the joint authority of the two Gymkhanas.

THE FINAL DECISION.

The Indian Gymkhana at first strenuously opposed the proposal, but it was made pretty plain to them that if they did not accept it, the Presidency would probably be left out of the tournament altogether. The grounds on which the three Indian Gymkhanas opposed the proposition are well known. They urged among other things that it would have been unfair to Bombay, the greatest cricketing centre in India, to deprive more than twenty-thousand spectators of their great annual treat for the sake of a couple of thousand that assembled at Poona. The question of prohibitive expense was also urged, but the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas would not accept any other arrangement, and the Indian Gymkhanas had eventually to accept the proposal of abandoning the Poona Presidency fixtures and having the Quadrangular contest every alternate year in Bombay and Poona.

They have agreed to this arrangement, in spite of their anxious desire not to deprive Bombay of its great cricketing festival and in deference only to the Presidency to which was due the starting of the Triangular and subsequently of the Quadrangular tournament. It remains to be seen whether the arrangement has any element of permanence in it.

AUSTRALIAN RACING.

RESULT OF DONCASTER HANDICAP.

WON BY "FIRST PRINCIPLE."

Through the courtesy of Mr. R. G. Baldock of R. G. Baldock Limited we are able to publish the result of this important handicap run at Sydney on April 11th.

FIRST PRINCIPLE 1
GIGANDRA 2
SAUNTER 3

MATHERAN RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(From our Racing Correspondent).

MATHERAN, April 13.

Results:—

THE CHOWK PLATE.—About Four Furlongs.

Mr. Shaik Esmail's BAZAR BEG, 9-7, Mujeed 1
Mr. Abdoola Mana's ABDOOL AZIZ, 10-8, Nama 2
Mr. Ebraim Azami's YOUNG SYED, 7-10, Ebroo 3

Also Ran:—Creditor and Sando.

Betting:—4/6 Bazar Beg, 3 to 1 Abdool Aziz, 4-1 Creditor, 10 to 1 Young Syed and Sando.

The Race:—Bazar Beg jumped off with the lead and was never headed, winning comfortably by about two lengths. Creditor again cut up badly and Abdool Aziz did not show anything like the form he showed on the previous day.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—About 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Ebraim Mana's READYMONEY, 9-3, Mujeed 1
Mr. Shaik Esmail's MALAYEB, 9-8, Syed 2
Mr. Ahmed Azami's CRISIS, 9-13, Nama 3

Also Ran:—Sir Malt, Agent, Sando.

Betting:—1 to 2 Readymoney, 3 to 1 Malayeb, 10 to 1 Crisis, 4 to 1 Agent, 20 to 1 Sando.

The Race:—Readymoney early took the lead and won by half a length—though had the ribbons parted Malayeb would have won easily.

THE BEG PLATE.—About 1 Mile.

Mr. Bhumaya Balaya's NEW RED BREAST, 10-8, Mujeed 1
Mr. Fardu Abdul's MARIGOLD, 9-0, Dara Cowasji 2
Mr. Ganpat Laxman's BOBBY, 10-0, Etul 3

Also Ran:—Red Breast, Ameer, New Heron, Piara and Jarvi.

Betting:—Evens New Red Breast, 2 to 1 Marigold and 10 to 1 the rest.

The Race:—This was no race, as New Red Breast won in a canter.

THE NOOR MAHOMED PLATE.—About 5 Furlongs.

Mr. Booma Balarum's NERO, 9-0 1
Mr. Ganpat Laximan's JEHANGIR, 9-7 2
Mr. Parashram Govind's PETER, 9-7, 3

Also Ran:—Jacky, Bahadoor, Duldul, Brigadier, and Silver Fox.

The Race:—Silver Fox with the services of Mujeed coupled with the fact that he had won a big race at Poona last century was made a piping-hot odds on favourite. He was never in the hunt, and the knowing ones who had backed Nero at fives and sixes rejoiced exceedingly.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE.—About 6 Furlongs.

Mr. P. R. Naik's AGENT, 8-13, Dara Cowasji 1
Mr. Yacoob Swedani's TURKISH GENERAL, 8-10, Mujeed 2
Mr. Shaik Esmail's VULTURE, 7-10, Ebroo 3

Betting:—2 to 1 on Agent, six to four against Turkish General, and any price Vulture.

The Race:—Was reflected in the bettings, but had Mujeed for some inexplicable reason not permitted Agent to get so far away in the earlier stage he must have won easily.

ABSCONDING CANTEEN MANAGER ARRESTED.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 13.

A European named Richard Robert Murray, canteen manager of Messrs. Dyer and Company, brewers at Mandalay Hill, who is alleged to have absconded from there on the night of March 31st with between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,200 of the firm's taking was arrested in Dalhousi Hotel to-day by the detective department of the Rangoon Town Police. While under arrest he had his name registered as Williams. The accused was taken to Mandalay by this evening's train in charge of two European Police Inspectors.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN ASSAM.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 13.

An important Bill relating to the development of local self-government in Assam is now before the Government. The Local Self-Government Bill which the Hon. Sir Archdale Earle has formulated, is now under examination by the Government of India and this will shortly be ready for introduction in the Provincial Council.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, April 14, 1914.

THE BURDEN OF ARMAMENTS

While the prospects of peace on the Continent are hanging in the balance it is not surprising to see the burden of armaments intolerably increasing. France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia, to say nothing of minor Powers, have all been increasing during the last two years the strength of their armed forces. The Germans were the earliest in making adequate preparations for certain eventualities. They were closely followed by the French who, with a stationary, if not diminishing, population, were constrained to extend the service of the conscripts in the regular army from two to three years, besides actually adding to the strength of their troops. The internecine Balkan hostility was the signal for Austria-Hungary to increase her army. And now Russia, in view of the baiting of a section of the German Chauvinistic press, has determined, as the recent proceedings of the Finance Minister in the Duma show, to increase her troops by half a million men, thus bringing up the standing army to a million and seven hundred thousand. Thus have the Continental States been preparing themselves for the eventualities which they are seriously reckoning upon. None can forecast the time when the European conflagration may burst out in fury. What is, however, seen at present is the weight of the enormous cost of armaments which, Atlas-like, each of the great military Powers bear on their shoulders, a weight which is crushing the people and demanding an intolerable burden of taxation. France alone is rich enough to submit cheerfully to this burden, albeit that the proposed financial arrangements of M. Caillaux, especially a graduated income-tax, has caused a mournful political tragedy which has no parallel. Germany, as we know, has been far from financially prosperous these few years past, her budgets only revealing deficits of millions from year to year. The case is infinitely worse in Austria-Hungary, which is a house divided against itself and in the direst financial straits. The crushing burden of taxation is unbearable while colossal loans have to be raised. Lastly, there is Russia. There, too, taxation has for some time past led to seething discontent among her people, proverbially as poverty-stricken as those of India. Italy, too, since the war against Tripoli, has been enormously wasting her limited resources, while forging ahead specially with building up a navy equal to that of France in the Mediterranean.

The political actualities presented by the Continent at the very outset of the twentieth century are indeed phenomenal. It is true a hundred years ago Europe was worse and greatly distracted by the Napoleonic wars. But none can gainsay the fact that the Europe which the world gazed at the birth of the nineteenth century was totally different to the Europe of to-day. The clash of arms is not yet heard. The armed hosts have not yet arrayed themselves. But they are all preparing themselves for the Armageddon which is to bring forth a new Europe as different as the poles from that of 1801 or 1815. That is the one phenomenon. It may, however, be asked how may the huge armaments of the day be supplied and maintained, seeing that modern warfare is almost wholly of a different type, thanks to inventive genius and "the resources of civilization." Mobilisation and transport alone cost millions in times of peace. What may be their cost in time of active hostilities? We have seen how the Balkan war of seven months among the petty Near Eastern principalities cost well nigh a hundred millions. We have seen how Italy, waging her infructuous war on a desert shore, opposed to those wild guerilla men of the hinterland, has exhausted her resources and plunged herself in a morass of debt. What may then be the sinews of war? Money. Monies must be found at any cost not only for ordinary maintenance in comparatively peaceful times but for the dread contingency. Gold, gold, gold, that has been the cry of the great military nations of the Continent. Gold for current expenses of the army and navy and gold for prospective hostilities. For some time past, simultaneously with the increased strength of arms, there has been going on a silent process of accumulation of gold in their military chests. The experts who watch the movement of gold from month to month and year to year tell us of the amount of those accumulations very roughly. Not to speak of the minor Powers, France, Germany, Austria and Russia have been fast hoarding millions of that precious metal, so that practically there is a scramble for gold among these. There is France which a month ago was said to have held as much as 145 millions sterling in reserve in her military treasury. Fifteen months ago she had only 128 millions. Practically then she has accumulated an extra 17 millions. Germany comes next with almost a near approach to France. Since January of last year she had added 30 millions to her military reserve. The difference, however, between France and Germany is this. France is richer than Germany. Besides, she is what economists call a "creditor country." She can so her neighbour, who even in ordinary times is in an embarrassed financial position as the operations of the Reichsbank show from time to time, despite all its efforts. Germany, therefore, buys all the available gold she can lay her hands on, at a dearer price than the open market rate. At present she is going on buying at a faster pace. Only during the three months of the current year she is reputed to have accumulated nearly 5¾ millions of gold. Austria-Hungary, poor as she is, has not much gold to speak of in her military chest. But she is also scrambling for gold by every means in her power. Heavy loans of millions have been raised, the interest charge alone on which is crushing for her poor subjects. Then there is the Northern Colossus with as many as 175 millions at the end of last month. She has added 22 millions in twelve months!

If, then, such is the rush for gold, we may inquire where might India stand were she to possess a gold currency as the handful of our gold enthusiasts desire. Be it remembered that even the great Continental Powers would have hardly been able to accumulate this plethora of the yellow metal but for the world's phenomenal production of gold, say, a hundred millions sterling per annum, a considerable part of which is used for the arts. We put it to Sir James Begbie and his gold confreres how India may fare in the unhappy event of the threatened European war. Is not gold likely to be drained away from various parts to the scene of the bloodshed? Will not the larger demand enhance the gold price? Will not such price tempt investors in this country to export it? If we are not at all sure of the gold in the Gold Standard Reserve being at all retained during a severe famine, how may we be able to maintain it in the event of a great European war? England cannot come to India's aid under such circumstances. Such a war may tell us also how far silver may again be appreciated, if there be a dearth of gold. These are very grave problems which those who, like Sir James Begbie, are enamoured of gold currency, and wish the further coinage of a token currency to be stopped altogether, must well consider and be prepared to answer. Apart from economic factors in times of peace, the factors of war, famine and such eventualities should be well borne in mind. Anyhow the Government of India, which is responsible to the poor taxpayers with an income of £2 per annum per head, should well weigh these momentous issues in connection with the problem of the freer use of gold. These are larger and graver issues of a practical character for immediate consideration than that remote and altogether unimportant one of a State Bank. Indeed, the more we ponder on this question, the more we are convinced that the Royal Commission has acted wisely in recommending the Indian Government to leave the people to choose the currency most suited to them.

THE CALCUTTA MURDER TRIAL.

We note that "The Statesman," in commenting on the unsatisfactory ending of the Calcutta murder trial, under circumstances which have been fully reported in our telegrams, comes to the conclusion that trial by jury is inadmissible in cases in which "the easy-going leniency of the Indian mind is likely to leap to decided opinions." "The Englishman" goes a step further and recommends the machinery of the Special Tribunal presumably for all cases in which the police are concerned. This cry of the inadmissibility of trial by jury in certain cases is a thoroughly mischievious one, and obscures the real point at issue, viz., the untrustworthiness of evidence often placed before a jury. This brings us to the principal moral of the Calcutta trial, the inefficiency of the police, which must have struck every impartial reader who followed the proceedings, as it has struck "The Times" itself. According to that paper

"The definite statement that the principal police witnesses were proved to be ex-convicts is, however, very serious, as is also the suggestion that the chief culprit was not, after all, arrested. With every desire to recognize the special difficulties under which the Indian police work in dealing with Anarchist crimes, we cannot help feeling that the force charged with these responsible duties is not in a very satisfactory condition. Its failures have been numerous and the fact that the author or authors of the attack upon the Viceroy still remain untraced conveys an unfortunate impression."

Quite an opposite view, however, is taken by "The Englishman" which deplores the "hundred tedious processes of the law before a Terrorist can even be charged." In that paper's view the police have to wage an unequal war with the Terrorists, and have to go out to the battle "deprived of all weapons." This is rather a pathetic picture, of course, but "The Englishman" is apparently oblivious of the fact that the weapons, legitimate and otherwise, in the armoury of the police are by no means insufficient even to cope with Terrorists; and, secondly, the name of the Terrorists is not legion. This paper urges the "simplification" of the law, but has no constructive proposals to offer.

In spite of recent official attempts to pace with the expenditure on that branch of the public service. This view is again completely proved by the results of the Calcutta trial, which broke down through the awkward handling of the case by the police all through. It was apparent from the outset that the nondescript batch of witnesses which the police had collected together not only could not help the prosecution in any way, but affected the evidence for the prosecution most adversely. One policeman, Gaffur, said he did not know anything of Ganga, an ex-convict, who lived within his beat. An hour afterwards Ganga admitted that he was a convict and Gaffur was the person who daily superintended his morals. Most of the evidence of the other witnesses was of a similar character. Another person who was put forward as a respectable man admitted in the course of cross-examination that he had undergone ten years' rigorous imprisonment. In short, the credulity of the jury was heavily taxed, and it was but natural that they could neither believe the prosecution's story nor the conspiracy alleged by the defence as to the finding of the pistol, and the result, as was to be expected, has been the discharge of the accused after two separate trials. Without entering into the guilt or otherwise of Nirmal Kanta Roy, it may be pointed out that, while the result of the trial has been unsatisfactory to the Crown, it has been more unsatisfactory to the accused. He has not been found guilty, but when his counsel asked the Judge to direct that the *nolle prosequi* by the Crown amounted to an acquittal, Mr. Justice Stephen replied: "I make no such order." Had the accused been acquitted, he would have lain under no stigma of criminal conduct; as it is, it is to be feared he is likely to remain under police surveillance although he may be innocent.

Everyone must have noticed that in the course of trials for political crime in this country there has emerged another type of individual to whom public attention may appropriately be drawn. This is the informer, on whose evidence chiefly the police are apt to place such excessive credence; and the remarks we were led to make above in regard to the credibility and respectability of the witnesses in the Calcutta case apply, we think, with greater force to this close but doubtful auxiliary of the police. We find that all over the country there is a strong family resemblance between these informers. A few days ago the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta released a youth brought before him on a charge of having manufactured letter bombs on the ground that there were sufficient reasons to suspect that the informer who gave the information to the police himself placed the explosives in the room of the accused. About the same time we had a telegram from Lahore that another informer had seen sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Rawalpindi to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for fabricating false evidence and making a false charge. We would, therefore, urge upon the police a more careful examination of their allies, whether voluntary or hired, a more careful study of the theory and practice of the law of evidence, and a more careful preparation of their cases as will stand the fire of skilled cross-examination in court.

Notes of the Day.

Bombay's Rail-Borne Trade.

From an official Report just issued we note that the rail-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, for the year 1912-13, was 1,903 lakhs of maunds against 1,709 lakhs of maunds in 1911-12, an expansion of 11.3 per cent. In regard to imports the total transactions of the year, of which 56 per cent was with the port of Bombay mainly for export trade, showed an advance of 21 per cent. in quantity and 13.7 per cent. in value over the previous year. Compared with the average the increases amounted to 76 and 50 per cent respectively. The total exports to outside provinces, of which the port claimed nearly 54 per cent, showed an advance of 3 per cent. over the previous year and 13.5 per cent. over the average of the preceding five years. In value the increases amounted to 8.7 and 33.8 per cent. respectively over the previous year and the average. The local branch of the trade consists mainly of transactions between Bombay port and the rest of the Presidency, and formed about 76 per cent. of the total traffic. The remaining 24 per cent. represented the interchange of commodities between the different blocks of the rest of the Presidency. The total trade of the year showed a small decline of 4 per cent. below the previous year, but was about 8 per cent. over the average. In value it fell by 12 and 2 per cent. respectively. During the year there had been an addition of 103 miles to open mileage of railway. The variations in prices of the principal articles of trade as obtained in the Bombay market showed a general rise over the prices of 1911-12 except in the case of cotton, cotton manufactures, sugar and linseed. The drop in the price of cotton (raw) was in sympathy with the price of the American article in the home market on which it usually depends. The price of Indian piecegoods rose owing to considerable demand, but that of other cotton manufactures was kept down owing to large stocks on hand.

In reference to the preservation of the battlefield of Waterloo dealt with briefly in our London correspondent's letter yesterday, the scheme is of national interests. In view of the centenary of the battle of Waterloo, which will be celebrated next year, a number of speculators are proposing to erect buildings on the most interesting portions of the field. For some months past, the Duke of Wellington has been in communication with the Belgian Committee and of the various proposals considered that which is favoured is the purchase of the building rights over an area of 1,347 acres. The sum required for the purpose of compensating the landowners is £10,000 and the Belgian Government's Bill provides for the most interesting portion of the battlefield to be preserved for all time. The Belgian Committee has already opened a subscription which amounts to several hundred pounds. The appeal to the British public has been sent out and there is every reason to hope that the sum required will be immediately forthcoming. The primary object of the scheme is to keep the battlefield as it exists to-day—an open space rich with the memories of great deeds of arms, and the last resting place of thousands of British soldiers.

Proposed Defence Conference.

It may be remembered that Mr. Asquith recently stated in the House that the question of holding a subsidiary defence conference with Australia and New Zealand was under consideration. In view of the trend of events in the Southern and Western Pacific, it is clear that the great problem of the coming year is how to maintain white supremacy in that quarter. Lord Emmot on his return from Australia recently informed Mr. Harcourt that nothing had more deeply impressed him during his visit than the unanimity and warmth of Australian opinion on this question. It is known that the Japanese Government are making preparations to develop their trade and emigration in that direction, and that there is a constant flow of Chinese into the islands of the Pacific. France has already largely increased her steamship communication with the islands, and has established additional coaling stations there. Germany, the United States, and Holland are also active. Reports received by the Commonwealth Government from Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, who has been advising them on naval defence, and from Sir Ian Hamilton, Inspector-General of the Overseas Forces, have made that Government much more anxious to bring about the proposed conference. The Premiers of the States of the Commonwealth are to meet the Federal Premier this month to consider the question of defence and other matters of importance. It has not been decided whether the conference should be held in London, Australia, or Canada. At all events, it will not be confined to representatives of the Imperial and Australasian Governments, but will include representatives of Canada and Newfoundland, South Africa, and India as well.

Leipzic Book Fair.

Lovers of books will be interested to learn that an International Exhibition of the Book Industry and Graphic Arts is to be inaugurated at Leipzic by the King of Saxony on May 6th, three days before the opening of the historic Book Fair. In the book mart of the world Leipzic stands supreme, having superseded Frankfurt in the 17th century. An excellent site for the British section has been secured by the Exhibition Branch of the Board of Trade, which in pursuance of the policy initiated at the Brussels Exhibition, and followed at Turin and Ghent, is undertaking the general scheme of decoration. The British pavilion will be of Tudor design, reproduced by plaster casting from actual buildings of the period in England. Side galleries will represent old English libraries designed from those still in existence, with large mullioned windows and a ceiling of appropriate pattern. These libraries will be fitted with book cases modelled in facsimile from genuine Tudor examples in carved oak. The centre of the building will be occupied by a hall, which will be devoted to the display of exhibits other than books. A strong executive committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Heinemann, the well-known publisher, to organise the British section.

SEPOY'S CRIME.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR ON THE FRONTIER.

MAHSUD RUN'S AMOK.

OFFICER SHOT DEAD AND TWO INJURED.

TWO CONSTABLES KILLED.

ASSASSIN SHOT DOWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 13.

News has been received from Dehra Ismail Khan that a sepoy orderly ran amok and shot three officers. Lieutenant G. W. C. Hickie, R.A., died on the spot, and the two other officers are progressing favourably.

PESHAWAR, April 13.

A Mashud orderly of Major Dodd, Political Agent, Waziristan, shot at and seriously wounded Major Dodd and Captain Brown of the Waziristan Militia at Tonk on the evening of the 12th instant. He then killed Lieutenant Hickie, of the Royal Artillery, and two men of the Frontier Constabulary and wounded another. Then he wounded a chaprassi and was himself shot dead by the Frontier Constabulary.

SIMLA, April 13.

Further news from Dehra Ismail Khan states that the outrage took place at Tonk and two Sepoys were wounded and another killed. Major Dodd was wounded in the thigh and Captain Brown in the back. The latter's injuries are reported serious. Both the officers are progressing favourably.

SUSPECTED SYMPATHY FOR "WHITE WOLF" ABROAD.

REVOLUTIONARY SOCIETY IN VANCOUVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.

According to a telegram from Toronto to "The Times," the police investigation into the murder of Mrs. Millard of Vancouver by a Chinese servant seems to show the existence of an active Chinese revolutionary society in Vancouver.

The police are of opinion that the murderer stole in order to get money to send to White Wolf, the brigand leader.

It appears that the Chinese in Vancouver sent a shipment of arms to China in December and that the police were warned that another cargo for White Wolf was in preparation.

Mrs. Millard, was stated by Reuter to have been murdered by her Chinese servant at Vancouver a few days ago, because he was reproved for carelessness. The tragedy created a painful stir throught British Columbia, where such servants are most numerous, and has led to various local enactments against Orientals.

THE BRIGAND SCARE IN CHINA

STRICT MARTIAL LAW ENFORCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, April 13.

According to newspaper reports from Nanking the prevailing unrest is causing trepidation among the officials who are pursuing a relentless hunt of the supposed conspirators.

Strict martial law is enforced and detectives disguised as beggars and women swarm the city.

Citizens are imprisoned on the slightest provocation. One was executed for possessing part of an aeroplane.

The Governor does not leave Yamen fearing assassination. The Government is rapidly losing popular sympathy.

ITALIAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AMENETIES.

MEETING OF MINISTERS ACCENTUATES ALLIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.

In view of the international situation considerable importance is attached to the meeting at Abbazia on Tuesday between the Marquis di San Giuliano and Count Berchtold, the Italian and Austro-Hungarian Foreign Ministers respectively.

The conference of the two ministers is expected to last till Saturday.

A semi-official statement says, that the visit of the Austro-Hungarian Minister is regarded in Rome as a fresh mark of the close alliance and of Austro-Italian confidence.

NAVAL DEFENCE OF EMPIRE.

"VITAL DEPARTURE FROM AGREED POLICY."

MR. CHURCHILL SEVERELY CRITICISED.

AUSTRALIA ON VALUE OF ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, April 12.

Mr. Millen the Commonwealth Minister of Defence, expresses the opinion that Mr. Churchill's statement on the Navy in March practically meant the abandonment of the 1909 Defence conferences and the scheme for the naval defence of the Empire, especially with regard to the outlying Dominions. He declares that Australia is determined to pursue the policy on which she embarked on the advice of the Imperial Government five years ago.

LONDON, April 13.

A Sydney message to the "Morning Post" states that Mr. Millen, referring to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, said:—The Australians are glad that Mr. Churchill can speak so confidently of the continuance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The Australians hope most heartily that the good understanding with Japan will continue indefinitely, but it is difficult to accept the alliance as a reason for departing from the adopted naval policy. The alliance covers the next few years. Australia desires to be able to protect herself and to assist in protecting the Imperial interests in the Southern Seas for all the time.

IMPOSSIBLE TO ENTERTAIN MR. CHURCHILL'S PROPOSAL.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Sydney correspondent says:—Mr. Millen's comprehensive statement on naval defence severely traverses Mr. Churchill's speech, which involves the destruction of the bases on which the Australian Navy is organised, announces a vital departure from the policy agreed upon without previously consulting or even notifying the Governments of the Dominions and places an interpretation on the effect of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which Australia does not accept as being justified by the circumstances. Mr. Millen declares that it is impossible to entertain Mr. Churchill's proposal for the despatch of the Australian battle-cruisers to Home waters.

Mr. Millen demands a fresh conference at an early date.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S TRIBUTE TO CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, April 12.

The Commonwealth has presented General Sir Ian Hamilton with a charger which he will take to England.

The General in an interview said Australia might rest well satisfied with the Defence machine now being built up. The young citizen soldiers were keen and willing to learn.

RUMOURS OF A GENERAL ELECTION IN JULY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.

"The Standard" says:—News from various provinces indicates that there will be a general election in July. The Radical agents in South-East Lancashire have been instructed to have their organisations ready as they may be required at an early date.

AUSTRALIA AND HOME RULE CRISIS.

SIR GEORGE REID'S APPEAL FOR PACIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.

In an interview with a representative of the "Daily Telegraph," Sir George Reid appeals on behalf of the Australians to the British statesmen not to allow a disastrous explosion to occur in Ireland.

ENGLISH MAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, April 12.

The P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, left to-day for Bombay at 2 p.m.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

ALL MARKETS DEPRESSED.

NEW BRAZILIAN LOAN.

HOME AND AMERICAN RAILS.

DECLINE IN RUBBER PROFITS.

The political crisis at Home continued to depress the Stock Exchange, only in Mexico and Brazil the outlook being reported as slightly more promising.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Mar 27.

A few weeks ago the financial press was pooh-poohing as quite ridiculous the idea that Home politics had any effect on markets or were at all responsible for the stagnation and weakness that existed in all departments. Few talk like that now. It has been Ulster and nothing else but Ulster all this week, and during the first two days when civil war looked very possible, if not probable, a gloom hung over the spirit of the House such as has not been known for years, and prices were like lead. Matters are not quite so bad now, but the tension is still great and few fresh transactions are entered into, while, though prices are above the worst, they are decidedly weak in all departments. Long before this letter reaches you the clouds will either have cleared, or the worst have come to pass. Whatever happens, nothing could be much more demoralising than the present condition of suspense. Apart from the political crisis new business has suffered from the fact that the settlement has been in progress, though as a rule there is a spurt in price immediately after those arrangements for the carry-over of stock from one account to another are complete; this being the work of the first day of the settlement.

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK.

Apart from Home politics the outlook is better in several directions. For example, those demands on the money market that harden rates in Lombard Street at the commencement of each financial year have nearly passed by and one may look for easier conditions in the money market. Apart from this it looks as if President Wilson's more amiable attitude to General Huerta's regime in Mexico may result in more satisfactory developments in that country. Brazil looks as if she will pull through her monetary troubles more comfortably than was at first supposed. These are all more promising features. On the other hand it must be remembered that France is passing through a time of political trial almost as trying as our own and that the Balkan requirements are still hanging over financial Europe. I am afraid that there will have to be a great clearing up all round before we can see those cheerful markets which optimists have been promising us month by month during the past two years. To return to Brazil, by the way, I hear that Messrs. Rothschild are arranging to issue a Brazilian loan of £20,000,000 shortly.

HOME RAILS.

Such weakness as characterised Consols and other gilt-edged securities during the early part of the week has been largely righted during the past day or two, though there has not been the same reaction in Home Railway issues which felt the Ulster crisis acutely. No notice need be taken of many of the reasons given by writers for the weakness of these stocks. For instance, one morning paper talks of Mr. Thomas' threat to advise the Railwaymen's Union in certain circumstances to spend their accumulated funds in buying arms. That sort of talk does not affect the average Stock Exchange man in the slightest degree.

AMERICAN RAILS.

There is undoubted evidence that the American Railway market is well supported which goes to confirm an impression that big interests across the Atlantic are anxious to see rising prices and activity in Wall Street on the first favourable opportunity. Still there have not been any movements of importance, nor events of notable interest during the week. Canadian Pacifics have accentuated their reputation as the international gambling counter and though at times they have shown signs of jumping there have been others where they have responded to the machinations of wire-pullers and rumour-mongers. For example, as I write, they are adversely affected by reports of an impending debenture issue which may or may not be founded on fact. The improved outlook in Mexico and Brazil has been reflected in the railway stocks of the two countries all of which have hardened to an extent; San Paul at one time shot up 16 points; but that was engineered. Other sections of the Stock Exchange have been very quiet.

THE MOST PROFITABLE RAILWAY.

Although I say above that San Paulo Railway shares owed their rise to engineering efforts on the part of interested parties, this does not mean that I depreciate their value. As a matter of fact I consider that at time of writing San Paulo stock, which stands at about 239, is by no means standing at a price justified by its merits. It is probably the most profitable railway of its size in the world; it is certainly the most profitable in South America. The railway consists of a broadgauge trunk line of 86 miles of double track from Santos to San Paulo on to Jundiabay, and a narrow-gauge line of 48 miles known as Bragantina section and recently extended to the boundaries of the State. Now San Paulo is, of course, the largest coffee-producing country in the world and has sixteen railways whose seaward traffic converges on the San Paulo line which carries to Santos half the world's supply of coffee. It can be seen from this how wonderful must be the earning power of this line. This month the directors announced the usual dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum on the ordinary stock for six months, at the same time placing £100,000 to reserve and carrying forward £335,000 to the current year. During the past year the gross earnings of the line were £1,335,000, which is only £44,000 less than that for the previous year and in no way justifies the recent decline in the price of the stock. The present price of San Paulo is about 25 points below what the quotation was last year.

RUBBER REPORTS.

I have just received two rubber reports which show the falling off that has taken place in rubber companies as dividend-paying propositions during the past year. The Selangor, for instance, is one of the big Malay rubber dividend-payers, but the report now to hand shows a big falling off in profits and a big drop in the dividend. The profit for 1913, at £50,300 is over £30,000 less than that for 1912, while only 13.7½ per cent. dividend is paid as compared with 250 per cent. The amount carried forward £2,300 is £300 less than the last time. On the other hand these results are obtained on an increased production, the amount for 1913 being 550,720 lbs.. as compared with 523,243 lbs. The Harpenden Rubber Company is another good producer which shows what a falling off recent events in the rubber world have caused. In this case the profit is £34,400 as compared with £49,600, the dividend is reduced by 50 per cent. to 100 per cent; the amount placed to reserve, however, is increased £1,000 to £4,000, and the sum carried forward by £300 to £2,700. The production of rubber was 392,326 lbs., as increase of about 85,000 lbs.

STOCK EXCHANGE VALUES DEPRESSED.

"The Bankers' Magazine" has come out with its monthly table of Stock Exchange values during the four weeks since its last publication; and very depressing reading they are. There has been a total decrease of nearly forty-eight millions sterling. Consols and other gilt-edge stocks are all lower and the falling off in Home Railway issues is considerable.

The more speculative sections have been affected by such factors as the dulness of New York, the state of affairs on the Paris Bourse, and the continued anxiety with regard to Brazilian finances, while prices have also, of course, moved sympathetically with the decline in gilt-edged descriptions. With regard to Foreign Government stocks, the decline is slight, because the fall which has occurred in Brazilian descriptions has been somewhat offset by a rise in French Rents and one or two international descriptions. American Rails, however, have fallen heavily, and so have Foreign Railways, the principal feature in that section being the weakness of Brazil descriptions.

The weekly return of the Bank of England showed a decline in the Reserve this week, following on a decline a week ago. This was due to an outflow of currency to the country as the efflux of gold on foreign account was only £60,000 over quarter of a million on balance having gone to the provinces. At the same time the note circulation expanded by £151,000, the result being a decrease £466,000 in the total reserve. At the same time the market while increasing by £2,821,000 its indebtedness to the Bank has reinforced its resources by £974,000. The ratio of Reserve to liabilities has fallen 2 1/8 per cent. to 43¾ per cent.

AN AMATEUR TO FIGHT CARPENTIER.

NOT A SERIOUS CHALLENGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.

Mr. George Mitchell, a son of Mr. Tom Mitchell, the well-known sporting Bradford millowner, and nephew of Mr. Illingworth, Chief Liberal Whip, has gone to Paris to fight Carpentier in a six rounds match.

Admittance to the match will be by invitation only. The meeting was arranged casually after Wells's defeat. Mr. Mitchell does not regard it as a serious challenge.

NOTE.—We imagine it is the other way round; that Carpentier does not regard it as a "serious challenge."

BILLIARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.

In a billiards match at Holborn Hall Inman beat Stevenson by 17,000 to 13,779. This is the first time that Inman has beaten Stevenson level.

The Government of India have referred the Hon. Mr. Ramaningar's resolution for the creation of advisory boards for assessment of income tax to the Provincial Governments. It is understood that the Government of India are not committed in any way.

HOLIDAY TRAGEDIES.

TWO DEATHS FROM SUNSTROKE

WELL-KNOWN BOMBAY RESIDENTS.

SENSATION AT KHANDALA.

News reached Bombay yesterday of the deaths of two well-known European residents of the city, while holiday-making up-country, in the persons of Mr. H. H. White, manager of the Bombay Branch of the Allahabad Bank, and Mr. Vernon T. Gutteridge, of Messrs. W. H. Thorns & Co.

Both gentlemen died from sunstroke, both were on holiday expeditions, though in different places, and there were certain points of similarity about both deaths. Mr. White died at Khandala, and Mr. Gutteridge, at a placed called Soorgwa, about ten miles from Neral. The death of Mr. White caused a sensation at Khandala, which station was crowded with Easter visitors.

Early yesterday morning the news was received in Bombay of the death of Mr. Vernon T. Gutteridge, who was a well-known figure in the City. Taking advantage of the Easter holidays Mr. Gutteridge with two of his friends, Mr. E. W. Embury and Mr. A. Friedle went out on a shikar expedition to Neral, whence they proceeded to Soorgwa, ten miles away from this station. Luck was all in their favour and they had good sport, bagging nilgai, spotted deer and chinkara.

Mr. Gutteridge, who spent most of his holidays in shikaring, was in the habit of wearing a turban instead of a sola topee and his death, which was due to sunstroke, is ascribed to his head gear.

Shortly after luncheon on Sunday afternoon Mr. Gutteridge and his two companions arranged a beat and when nearing their quarry separated. Later in the afternoon one of the native beaters hurried to Mr. Embury to inform him that Mr. Gutteridge had been taken ill. He and Mr. Friedle on going to his assistance found him lying unconscious. The heat was too trying to remove the sick man, so all that could be done in the meantime to administer to Mr. Gutteridge was done. Later when the sun had gone down Messrs. Embury and Friedle improvised a hammock from a charpoy and slinging it on a pole placed Mr. Gutteridge inside and commenced their journey to Neral. It was a trying and difficult journey but the little party continued their march till they reached Neral at six o'clock this morning. Unfortunately, just a little before their destination was reached, Mr. Gutteridge expired.

The deceased, who was fifty-two years of age, had spent thirty years in India. He had been connected with the American Episcopal Church Mission Press, as Superintendent for many years. Subsequently he was associated with the Bombay Book and Tract Society and the British India Press. The last appointment he held was in Messrs. W. H. Thorns and Co. He leaves a wife and family, who are in England, and for whom much sympathy goes out.

BANK AGENT'S DEATH.

SAD AFFAIR AT KHANDALA.

The death of Mr. H. H. White, as has been said, took place at Khandala on Sunday.

Mr. White left Bombay on Thursday afternoon to spend the Easter holidays at Khandala, and on Sunday forenoon at about 11 o'clock he set out to cross one of the hills to a small lake. Late in the afternoon, information was received at the Khandala Hotel from coolies that a European gentleman was lying apparently dead on the other side of the hill.

Visitors from the hotel set out to render help and recognised the gentleman as Mr. White.

Artificial respiration was tried, but without avail, after which the body was conveyed to the hotel. Death was due to heart failure following a heat-stroke. The funeral took place at Lonavla yesterday morning.

The deceased gentleman was about 46 years of age. After many years' service as Agent at Delhi and other branches of the Bank, Mr. White was appointed Agent at Bombay branch when it was opened in November 1911.

Mr. F. W. Fordyce, Assistant Agent of the Allahabad Bank in Bombay, was also in Khandala, and was informed of the death of Mr. White at about 6-30 on Sunday evening when the body was being brought in. Mr. Fordyce and three other gentlemen met Mr. White at about midday on Sunday when he was near the top of the hill going out, and conversed with him. He was then in bright spirits, and mentioned his intention of visiting the lake on the other side of the hill.

Mr. White was a married man with two quite young children, who, with their mother, were spending Easter with Mrs. White's sister at Ranikhet.

PANAMA CANAL.

FREE USE TO COLOMBIAN WARSHIPS.

EXEMPTION OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 13.

It transpires that the treaty between Colombia and the United States contains a clause granting a free use of the Panama Canal to the Colombian warships and the Government vessels.

JAPANESE PREMIERSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, April 12.

The offer of the Premiership to Count Okuma has created a most favourable impression.

TOKIO, April 13.

It is believed that as the Premiership has been offered to Count Okuma there will be no difficulty in forming an effective Cabinet which will place Japan abreast of the modern constitutional movement. Count Okuma is the President of the Japan Peace Society.

THE LATE DOWAGER-EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, April 12.

The body of the late Dowager-Empress arrived last night and was carried in procession through the streets. Sympathetic references in the British press on the occasion of the death are highly appreciated.

REPLY OF POWERS TO GREEK NOTE.

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, April 13.

The communication from the Triple Entente regarding the form of the reply of the Powers to the Greek Note crossed a proposal from the Triple Alliance aiming at the speedy evacuation of Southern Albania by the Greek troops. An exchange of views is now in progress, and it is expected that the unity of all the Powers will be effected without difficulty.

KAISER TO PAY A VISIT TO KING OF RUMANIA.

BUKHAREST, April 13.

The German Emperor will shortly pay a visit to the King of Rumania. In diplomatic circles it is declared that the object of the visit is to strengthen the relations between Rumania and the Triple Alliance, in view of the recent Russian efforts to obtain an influence with Rumania.

TURKISH LOAN IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that according to the Bill ratifying the provisional loan agreements, recently initialled in Paris, the loan amounts to £35,400,000 (Turkish pounds).

AVIATION ACCIDENT.

PARACHUTIST INJURED IN JUMP FROM AEROPLANE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, April 13.

The parachutist, M. Bourhis, leaped from an aeroplane piloted by M. Lemonier at the height of 1,300 feet. The parachute collapsed and was precipitated to the earth. M. Bourhis broke both feet and sustained internal injuries. The aeroplane lost its equilibrium and fell. M. Lemonier jumped out and was severely injured.

Official and Personal.

On April 11th His Excellency the Viceroy accompained by H. H. the Maharajah of Gwalior, motored from Sipri to Jhansi and thence proceeded by a special train to Umaria. The Viceroy enjoyed excellent sport during his stay at Gwalior and shot a tiger measuring 11 feet 6 inches, thereby creating a record for the Gwalior State.

Among the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council both Sir Harcourt Butler and Sir Robert Carlyle are in Simla. Mr. R. W. Gillan and Sir Reginald Craddock are expected to arrive there to-day and Sir Sayid Ali Imam and Sir William Meyer are due on the 21st and 22nd respectively.

A meeting of the Committee of the Simla A.D.C. has been fixed for 1st May when the programme for the season will be settled. Colonel Muspratt-Williams R. A., is acting as secretary.

INSPECTOR MURDERED.

ALLEGED ACT OF REVENGE BY A ZAMINDAR.

TRAGEDY IN KOTI STATE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 13.

News has been received here of the murder of Budhiram, the Circle Inspector of Police in Koti State.

It appears that the Inspector arrested a zemindar named Padma and lodged him in jail under section 420 I.P.C. The jail daroga however gave leave to Padma to visit his family. The Circle Inspector brought the matter to the notice of the Rana of Koti who dismissed the jail daroga a couple of days afterwards.

Padma it is alleged murdered the Circle Inspector by giving him two blows with his khukri.

Both Padma and the jail daroga are now under arrest and the body of the deceased Inspector has been brought into Simla for post mortum examination.

FIRE AT SIMLA.

TWO SHOPS ON THE MALL BURNT OUT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 13.

A fire on the Mall here this evening, which commenced just before 8 o'clock, has already completely destroyed the establishments of Moline and Co., hair dressers and Messrs. Treglawn and Co., tailors. It is still burning fiercely, and the Japanese stores on the one side, and the Simla Auction Mart on the other, are emptying their goods in case they should also become involved, but it seems now probable that this will not be the case.

The fire is said to have started in Messrs. Moline's establishment by the upsetting of a kerosine oil lamp. Mr. and Mrs. Youd, the proprietors, made strenuous endeavours to extinguish the flames, but the hangings of the shop were almost immediately ablaze, and both Mr. and Mrs. Youd were so badly scorched before they could get out that both have had to go to hospital for treatment. Their entire stock-in-trade has been destroyed, the flimsy wooden building burning completely away.

Next door, in a house of similar construction, Mr. and Mrs. Treglawn had just sat down to dinner when flames burst in. The place was a furnace in a few moments, and only with difficulty they saved themselves and their dogs, in the rescuing of which they both risked their lives. Their entire stock in trade also was destroyed, and although their house is insured in the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company their loss at the opening of the season is a very heavy one.

The fire brigade was very promptly upon the spot, and the action of the firemen was beyond praise. They had to take up their position in the narrow street between the Post Office and the flaming building, and this position they held gallantly until the buildings on either side had been safeguarded.

BAD WEATHER IN SIMLA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 13.

The weather is again unsettled at Simla, and it is raining this afternoon, the station thus having another spell of winter weather.

PROPOSED SATARA CONFERENCE.

PROTEST FROM WEST KHANDESH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHULIA, April 13.

A meeting of the Khandesh District Congress Committee was held to-day under the presidentship of Mr. Garud to consider the advisability of electing delegates for the Satara Provincial Conference. It was resolved that since the meeting which is to be held at Satara under the name of the Provincial Conference, completely ignores the existence of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and is not being held under the rules approved by the Indian National Congress, this meeting cannot recognise it as a part of the constitutional political propaganda carried on by that body and protests against the appropriation of the name of the Provincial Conference for the meeting proposed to be held at Satara. This meeting cannot see its way to send delegates to a conference not held solely with the aims and objects and under the rules of the Indian National Congress and, is of opinion that the political propaganda started by the Satara people will not benefit the Indian political movement.

INSPECTION OF PUNJAB COURTS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 13.

The Punjab Chief Court has so far been not able to do anything in the direction of periodical inspection of subordinate courts. A provision has, however, been made in the Punjab Courts Bill now awaiting the final assent of the Governor-General for such inspection and it is expected that during the next winter one Chief Court Judge will be deputed for inspection duty. Nor should there be any difficulty about it for the Chief Court has had for some time past its full compliment of seven judges and there is no likelihood of its strength falling below the present number, Mr. Shadi Lal's appointment though officially styled as temporary additional, being virtually of a quasi-permanent character.

THE COTTON FIRES.

GOVERNMENT APPOINT COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR AN EARLY REPORT.

The following Government Resolution appointing a committee to enquire into the causes of the recent fires on the Bombay Cotton Green, was issued yesterday:—

The Governor in Council views with deep concern the present series of outbreaks of fire on the Cotton Green which has already resulted in the destruction of immense quantities of baled cotton and the infliction of heavy losses on the interests concerned, and he considers it necessary that there should be a thorough and searching investigation as to the causes of these repeated conflagrations combined with a careful consideration of the measures necessary to prevent their recurrence.

His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to appoint for the purpose a special committee constituted as follows:—

(1) The Commissioner of Police, Bombay (Chairman).

(2) The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

(3) The Chemical Analyser to Government.

(4) A member of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

(5) A member of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association.

(6) A member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

(7) A member of the Cotton Trades Association, Bombay.

(8) A member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

(9) A member of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association.

This Committee as soon as it it finally constituted should proceed to—

(a) Enquire into the causes of the outbreaks of fire on the Cotton Green, and

(b) consider and recommend what preventive and protective measures should be adopted to guard against such outbreaks in future.

The committee should commence their inquiries as early as practicable and should submit their report to Government with the least possible delay.

TWO MORE OUTBR AKS YESTERDAY.

At 3 p.m. yesterday, the military patrol on duty at the Colaba Cotton Green noticed smoke issuing from a stack of 100 bales of cotton situated at the Apollo Reclamation, on the east side of Arthur Bunder, and the property of the Indian Cotton Company, whose Agents are Messrs. Gaddam and Co The site is occupied by three jethas in which are in all about 10,000 bales of Bengal cotton, and the outbreak originated in the central jetha.

Mr. Scully and Mr. West, of the Salvage Corps, were quickly on the scene, and brought the fire under control within a quarter of an hour, not, however, before 1,000 bales had been damaged by fire or water. The Colaba, Fort, Mandvi and Bhuleshwar engines were also on the scene, but were not required. The damage is covered by insurance with the Royal Exchange Insurance Company.

Since the 24th March the Apollo Reclamation has been the scene of eight outbreaks of fire, each one on the premises of the Indian Cotton Company.

FIRE AT THE NEW DOCK.

Another cotton fire, which resulted in 50 bales of cotton being damaged, broke out at 2 p.m. yesterday at Alexandra Dock, the new dock recently opened by the Viceroy. The fire originated in wharf No. 1, alongside the s. s. Mantua and the clerks of the P. and O. Company, assisted by several lascars, extinguished the flames by means of fire buckets. The Fort and Mandvi engines, which repaired to the scene, were not needed.

THE PEOPLES' BANK.

NEW SCHEME EXPLAINED AT LAHORE MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 13.

Mr. Harkishan Lal, late Managing Director of the Peoples' Bank (now in liquidation), addressed a meeting this evening in the Bharat Buildings' quadrangle on the new Peoples' Bank scheme. The Hon. Bakshi Cohan Lal presided.

The speaker said that a scheme had been put forth not on behalf of the Directors but on behalf of the official liquidators, who considered the arrangement was beneficial to the interest of all concerned.

He then explained the advantages of employing the old agency of the bank in realising the call money due from the contributories as well as the debts due from the debtors and said that in view of the labour and time involved the arrangement proposed was perfectly fair.

The contributories would get shares in the new bank which is to be run on Presidency Bank lines, to the extent of half their contribution, while the creditors would not, really speaking be losers. Even widows and orphans would find it convenient under the proposed scheme to prove their debts before the liquidators. He next entered into the digression that Indians were not less worthy of the trust in banking matters than any other people.

A late employee of the defunct bank then rose up and said that, speaking for himself without any authority either from Mr. Harkishen Lal or the liquidators, he might tell the public that depositors would get 16 annas in a rupee in course of a few years if the new bank was started.

ARMY AND ULSTER.

FULL TEXT OF THE WHITE PAPER.

THE REPUDIATED PARAGRAPHS.

The following is the complete text of the White Paper issued by the War Office on March 25:—

Memorandum of an interview between Secretary of State for War and the General Officers Commanding-in-Chief.

16th December, 1913.

I saw the General Officers Commanding-in-Chief on the 16th December, 1913, and made them the following statement with reference to the duty of soldiers when the possibility of resignations of their commissions was brought to my notice.

I first dealt with the legal question. The law clearly lays down that a soldier is entitled to obey an order to shoot only if that order is reasonable under the circumstances. No one, from general officer to private, is entitled to use more force than is required to maintain order and the safety of life and property. No soldier can shelter himself from the civil law behind an order given by a superior if that order is, in fact, unreasonable and outrageous.

If, therefore, officers and men in the army were led to believe that there was a possibility that they might be called upon to take some outrageous action—for instance, to massacre a demonstration of Orangemen who were causing no danger to the lives of their neighbours,—bad as were the effects on discipline in the army, nevertheless it was true that they were in fact and in law, justified in contemplating refusal to obey.

But there never had been, and was not now, any intention of giving outrageous and illegal orders to the troops. The law would be respected and must be obeyed. What had now to be faced was the possibility of action being required by His Majesty's troops in supporting the civil power, in protecting life and property when the police were unable to hold their own.

Attempts had been made to dissuade troops from obeying lawful orders given to them when acting in support of the civil power. This amounted to a claim that officers and men could pick and choose between lawful and reasonable orders, saying that they would obey in one case and not in another.

The army had been quite steady. During the past year there had not been brought to the notice of the authorities one single case of lack of discipline in this respect. At the same time, in view of the statements in the press and elsewhere, it was well to make the position clear.

I informed them that I should hold each of them individually responsible to see that there was no conduct in their commands subversive of discipline.

They could let it be clearly understood that any such conduct would be dealt with forthwith under the King's Regulations. If any officer should tender his resignation, they would ask for his reasons, and if he indicated in his reply that he desired to choose which order he would obey, I would at once submit to the King that the officer should be removed.

J. S.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SIR A. PAGET.

War Office, Whitehall, S.W., 14th March, 1914.

Sir,—I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that in consequence of reports which have been received by His Majesty's Government that attempts may be made in various parts of Ireland by evil-disposed persons to obtain possession of arms, ammunition, and other Government stores, it is considered advisable that you should at once take special precautions for safeguarding depots and other places where arms or stores are kept, as you may think advisable.

It appears from the information received that Armagh, Omagh, Carrickfergus, and Enniskillen are insufficiently guarded, being specially liable to attack. You will, therefore, please to take the necessary steps and report to this office.

Officers in command of all barracks where guns, small-arms, ammunition, and other Government stores are located should be warned that they will be held responsible that all measures to ensure the safety of the stores, etc., under their custody are taken and that at no time should barracks or buildings be left without adequate armed guards.

I am to add that although certain places have been specifically referred to above, the intention is that no steps should be omitted to ensure the safety of Government arms and stores in the South as well as in the North of Ireland.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) B. B. CUBITT.

General Sir A. Paget, G.C.B. K.C.V.O., A.D.C.

SIR A. PAGET TO THE WAR OFFICE.

March 20, 1914 (Received 7 p.m.).

Officer commanding 5th Lancers states that all officers except two and one doubtful are resigning their commissions to-day. I much fear same conditions in 16th Lancers. Fear men will refuse to move.

SIR A. PAGET TO THE WAR OFFICE, March 20, 1914 (Received 11-35 p.m.).

Regret to report Brigadier and 57 officers 3rd Cavalry Brigade prefer to accept dismissal if ordered North.

SECRETARY FOR WAR TO SIR A. PAGET.

(Despatched Midnight, March 20, 1914.)

War Office, Whitehall, S. W.

Your telegram with reference to 6th and 16th Lancers received. You have authority of Army Council to suspend from duty any senior officers who have tendered their resignations or in any other manner disputed your authority.

Take whatever action you think proper and report to the War Office.

Direct Gough and officers commanding 5th and 16th Lancers to report themselves to the Adjutant General at the War Office without delay. They should leave by first possible boat. They should be relieved their commands, and officers are being sent to relieve them at once.

Resignation of all officers should be refused.

GENERAL GOUGH'S REPORT.

Headquarters, Irish Command.

With reference to the communication from the War Office conveyed to me verbally by the Commander-in-Chief this morning, I have the honour to report the result of my interviews with the officers of my brigade.

The officers are of unanimous opinion that further information is essential before they are called upon at such short notice to take decisions so vitally affecting their whole future, and especially that a clear definition should be given of the terms "Duty as ordered" and "active operations" in Ulster.

If such duty consists of the maintenance of order and the preservation of property, all the officers in this brigade, including myself, would be prepared to carry out that duty.

But if the duty involves the *initiation* of active military operations against Ulster, the following numbers of officers by regiments would respectfully and under protest prefer to be dismissed:—

Brigade Staff, two officers.
4th Hussars, 17 out of 19 doing duty.
5th Lancers, 17 out of 20 doing duty.
16th Lancers, 16 out of 16 doing duty.
3rd Brigade R.H.A., six out of 13 doing duty, "including R.M."
4th Field Troop R.E.,—out of one doing duty.
3rd Signal Troop R.E., one out of one doing duty.

In addition the following are domiciled in Ulster, and claim protection as such:—

4th Hussars, two officers.
5th Lancers, one officer.
3rd Brigade R.H.A., two officers.

(Signed) H. P. GOUGH, Brig. Gen., G.O.C. 3rd Cav. Bde.

Curragh, 20th March, 1914.

COPY OF LETTER FROM BRIGADIER GENERAL GOUGH TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

23rd March, 1914.

Dear General,—On thinking over the points raised by the Secretary of State this morning, the question has arisen in my mind, and it will undoubtedly be one of the first questions asked me by my officers when I see them, viz.:

In the event of the present Home Rule Bill becoming law, can we be called upon to enforce it on Ulster under the expression of maintaining law and order?

This point should be made quite clear in your draft letter, otherwise there will be renewed misconceptions.—Yours, sincerely,

(Signed) H. P. GOUGH.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL GOUGH.

Brigadier General H. Dela P. Gough, C.B.

You are authorised by the Army Council to inform the officers of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade that the Army Council are satisfied that the incident which has arisen in regard to their resignation has been due to a misunderstanding.

It is the duty of all soldiers to obey lawful commands given to them through the proper channel by the Army Council, either for the protection of public property and the support of the civil power in the event of disturbance or for the protection of the lives and property of the inhabitants.

This is the only point it was intended to be put to the officers in the questions of the General Officer Commanding, and the Army Council have been glad to learn from you that there never has been, and never will be in the brigade any question of disobeying such lawful orders.

His Majesty's Government must retain their right to use all the forces of the Crown in Ireland or elsewhere to maintain law and order and to support the civil power in the ordinary execution of its duty.

But they have no intention whatever of taking advantage of this right to crush political opposition to the policy or principles of the Home Rule Bill.

J. S.
J. F.
23rd March, 1914. J. S. E.

The responsibility for the last two paragraphs has been repudiated by the Government.

NEW GERMAN BETTING LAW.

REMARKABLE PROVISIONS.

Realising that the spirit of gambling is inherent in certain sections of the public, Governments in Germany have done their best to minimise its evils and to bring gambling under legal control. Lotteries are held under State supervision, and the totalisator is an official institution. A vast amount of betting on horse races, however, goes on independently of the totalisator, and to check this evil a Bill is to be introduced into the Reichstag providing for the regulation of betting transactions, says the "Morning Post."

The new Bill provides for the continuance of the totalisator, and, furthermore, for the registration of bookmakers in connection with public horse races only. It provides that any person conducting or causing to be conducted betting transactions other than through the medium of the totalisator or of authorised bookmakers is liable to imprisonment up to two years, and to a fine of from £15 to £300. If the convicted person is a foreigner he can be expelled the country. Persons betting otherwise than through the prescribed medium are liable to fines up to £50. The Bill provides that 12 per cent. of the amount of the bets negotiated through the medium of the totalisator shall be handed over to the Imperial Exchequer, while the bookmaker has to pay 6 per cent. to the Exchequer on the amount of all bets negotiated by him. A person betting with a bookmaker has to pay to the State a tax of 6 per cent. on his gains if he realises double the amount laid, and the tax is gradually increased until it reaches 18 per cent. if the person realises over ten times the amount wagered, while it is 20 per cent. in all cases where the amount realised is more than twenty times the sum laid. For the present a concession is to be granted to fifty bookmakers, who, however, are to be permitted to establish as many branches as they choose.

The Government estimates that the new tax on betting will yield £1,250,000 annually. It is proposed to devote from £300,000 to £350,000 of this sum to the improvement of horse-breeding and that the rest shall flow into the Imperial Exchequer. Concessions will be granted to German subjects only, and it is proposed to forbid bets to be taken on races in which gentlemen riders run, and to forbid military persons to bet.

MR. JOHN BURNS'S SERVICES.

NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB TRIBUTE.

Mr. John Burns was the guest at dinner on March 20 of his fellow members of the National Liberal Club. Mr. T. McKinnon Wood, M.P., Secretary for Scotland, presided.

Sir Walter Essex, M.P., presented to Mr. Burns his portrait in oils, painted by Mr. Harold Speed and subscribed for by members of the Club.

Mr. Burns, in acknowledging the gift, said he regarded it as peculiarly appropriate that the portrait should be presented to him in that club. He was a Londoner; he was also a Westminster apprentice. He was for 18 years a councillor at Spring Gardens, and he had been for 22 years a member of Parliament across the way. His working life as an engineer was just across the river, and so far he had ended as a Minister in Whitehall. It was not inappropriate in that parish, within a square mile of where his personal, domestic, social, industrial, and municipal life had been spent, that they should give him the first dinner that he had ever been given in his public career, and it was not inappropriate that in the parish of Westminster a portrait of a Westminster apprentice who was now a Minister, should hang—(laughter)—and if in hanging in some elevated position it should be a stimulus or an incentive to other London apprentices, he would be amply rewarded. (Cheers.).

Mr. McKinnon Wood, M.P., proposing the health of Mr. Burns, said their guest was a great Londoner. His influence on the early London County Councils could hardly be over-estimated. Mr. Burns had always believed in London. Once he was showing a Canadian round the Houses of Parliament. The Canadian passed some disparaging remarks about the Thames in comparison with the rivers of his own great Continent. "John" took him by the arm, pointed to the river, and then said: "Sir, do you know what that is? That is liquid history." After an allusion to the Home Rule policy of the Government, Mr. Wood said that Mr. Burns's greatest achievement was his Housing and Town Planning Act. The Government, by its works at Rosyth, was creating a large urban population. The town of Dunfermline had drawn up a town-planning scheme, which he, as Secretary for Scotland, had to approve. For that opportunity they had to thank Mr. Burns.

Mr. Burns, who was very cordially received, said that the rapprochement between Liberal and Labour which he and the Chairman invented for the London County Council, was the chief reason why for nearly twenty years Progressive municipal life was the ideal for the citizens of London. Unless something like it was resolved upon between now and the next General Election between the waning sections of the same Progressive fold their Parliamentary hopes would not be secured to the extent they should be. It had been the joy of his life to be a Londoner, to enjoy the history, mystery, and witchery of this great Metropolis. Though a "ranker," he had tried to justify his selection as the first Labour man to become a Cabinet Minister. (Cheers.) The trade of the last five years was probably better in volume, in profit, and in wages than that of any other five years in the last fifty. There had been steadier employment, less pauperism, diminished misery, reduced dependence. Whether they judged the Government by land, housing, health, pensions, social betterment, or industrial amelioration, there had been a human touch about the administration unequalled in any Government in the previous century.

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CITY OF CRŒSUS.

DISCOVERIES ON SITE OF SARDIS.

A NEW LANGUAGE.

The excavations which are in progress on the site of ancient Sardis in Asia Minor, states a writer in the March issue of "Scribner's Magazine," have already yielded scientific results far beyond the expectations of those most interested in them. This is the first work of the kind on so large a scale that has yet been undertaken by American archaeologists, and has resulted in a discovery of the utmost importance—namely, the discovery of a large number of inscriptions in Lydian, a new and unknown tongue, together with two keys, which promise eventually to open this entirely new store of historical information.

Sardis was the capital of ancient Lydia, in Asia Minor, the city of Midas, and of Crœsus, the last King of Lydia. Through the centre of the ancient town flowed the gold-bearing Pactolus, but of the great acropolis which crowned the town earthquakes and denudation of soil have left only a knife-blade of rock topped with a few late ruins. The American excavators, who began their work in 1910, have confined themselves to the ancient Graeco-Lydian city, and have not so far touched Roman Sardis, which lies on the further side of the acropolis hill, or the Byzantine town, which is situated further away in the plain. Two Ionic columns, 6ft. in diameter but only a little over 30ft. high, gave the clue that the city itself must be at least 30ft. below (the correct Ionic proportion of height to diameter being 9 to 1), and the task of excavation was begun at a place about the river bank where a flood had cut a perpendicular face—a practical cross-section of the accumulated debris which buried the city. An ancient building, oblong and with a flight of steps on its long western side, was first unearthed—it was tentatively called the "Lydian building." Here in two rows were found rectangular marble bases with sockets to hold inscribed slabs or stelæ and one such stele engraved with a long Lydian inscription was found. A little further on this level, the Lydian, by the huge marble foundations of the temple, of which the pillars referred to above formed the eastward end. The temple an inscription showed to be dedicated to Artemis and to date from the fourth century B.C.

THE GREAT TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS.

As the excavations progressed it became more apparent that the building had served as a quarry at least from the sixth century A.D. onwards. It was further evident that the temple had been preserved only as it had been buried, and that more than two-thirds of the edifice, its walls, columns, and entablature, even its roof of marble tiles, had been broken up and converted into lime at least twelve hundred years ago.

As the excavations stand at present however, it can be clearly seen that this was one of the finest Greek temples in the world. More than 300ft. long, the temple stands in the midst of the excavation, its every outline at the far end marked out by marble foundations against the brown earth, its middle section with its walls standing at a height of 6ft. or more, and its east end rising majestically in highly finished walls 15ft. to 20ft. high. Of its 15 huge columns in three rows none is less than 25ft., and two tower almost 60ft. above the platform. Of the western portico, unfortunately, only the foundations of the columns remain.

A fascinating find at the east end was that of the ruins of a little Early Christian Church crudely built of brick, with its walls and the half dome of its apse all intact, and the little altar standing as it stood at the celebration of its last Mass. Behind the little apse, too, are the remains of one of a still earlier period.

The most important discovery from a scientific point of view was that of the collection of Lydian inscriptions and the Lydian-Aramatic bilingual key, found at the tombs on the other side of the river, and the other inscriptions with a Lydian-Greek bilingual which were unearthed at the Temple. That the Armatic is a translation of the Lydian is undoubted, as a slight emendation of the writing has been at the same point in both. This extaordinary document even with the aid of the Lydian-Greek key, does not solve the whole problem of reading the Lydian tongue, but it gave the first right turn in an intricate combination lock.

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MATHERAN EN FETE.

SPLENDID RACE MEETING,

AN INCIDENT BY THE WAY.

A STONY-HEARTED MONKEY.

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

MATHERAN, April 11.

Having presented myself at the Victoria Terminus at rather a late hour on Friday evening for registration by the Matheran race-special, and finding only four seats booked all-told, I had misgivings as to the success of the plucky little undertaking on the part of our enterprising railway company. I was, however, agreeably surprised to find that a goodly crowd numbering 75 had availed themselves of the liberal and thoughtful concession by the time the special steamed away from the platform, more than sufficient for the little Hill railway which was to do duty from Neral, in transferring us up to Matheran. An excellent breakfast, well cooked and nicely served, was provided by Messrs. Brandon & Co. in the restaurant car, the chicken curry in itself being well worh the week-end trip, and it gives me the utmost pleasure to offer this tribute to a seeming solitary chef for recalling to my memory what has apparently become a lost culinary art in Bombay. For even a fair average sample of this appetising morning comestible is nowadays seldom or never in evidence on our tables, the vulgar Nauseus Stewy Mess which is usually served up more for appearances, as an Indian dish, than anything else, being an abomination which should be banned by legislation.

A SENSATIONAL INCIDENT.

Our trip meandering up the hill was destined not to be exempt from an incident in spite of the toothsome chicken curry, for we were wihin an ace of having to sit on a coroner's inquest when the climb had been about three parts concluded. It happened thus. Mr. F. Luck residing at 65 Rebsch Street, Byculla—who, by the way, is extremely well-named—was occupying a window seat with his arm resting on the ledge, when a monkey from the heights above, either through cussedness or by accident, set a small boulder of rock weighing four or five pounds, moving from his elevated perch; having gathered considerable momentum, it crashed down on the gentleman's arm, and the wound bled so profusely that his two friends were unable to form any conclusion as to the extent of the injury. Strong ligatures were bound round the arm with handkerchiefs, but as these did not succeed in stemming the flow of blood and Mr. Luck was rapidly becoming faint in consequence, the train was pulled up. After a brief consultation with the guard it was decided to hurry on to Waterpipe junction, a little further ahead, and from there telegraph to the surgeon to meet the train on arrival at Matheran. The ligatures were tightened, and we steamed ahead. Fortunately the bleeding subsided, and by the time our destination was reached, with the aid of the surgeon and his friends, the patient was conveyed to the hospital for treatment. No bones were broken, and the ugly gash being properly dressed and bound up in a sling, Mr. Luck was able to leave the hospital soon after. A couple of feet higher up, the rock would have hit him on the head and Mr. Luck would have gone to "Kingdom come," and all things considered this gentleman with the lucky name must be thankful that he is not now wih the "great majority." Although from official accounts it is quite a common thing for monkeys *en route* to heave bricks at the train, this is the first occasion on which a bull's eye has been scored. Whether this immunity so far has been due to bad marksmanship or to kismet is for the authorities now to investigate, and to adopt measures to remedy or minimise the risk of a passenger being "boulderized" when on a trip up to Matheran.

AN EXCELLENT RACE TRACK.

Any doubts which may have been lurking about in the minds of some, that an efficient race-course could not be devised at Matheran must now be finally dismissed, for the executive have succeeded admirably in laying out a most capable five-furlong circular track. There are no dangerous turns to negotiate, the whole track is poised on a delightfully easy interminable bend, eminently suited for pony racing and sprint horse events, and so far as my cursory inspection enabled me to conclude, an accident appears to be a remote contingency, unless brought about by the thickheadedness or negligence of a jockey. There are no dangerous posts and rails which horses during the exciting influence of a race are apt to overlook or misjudge; the Matheran track is walled in all round, and it would require the blind horse of Campdown fame to make a *faux pas* of any kind whatever.

A CALCULATING SECRETARY.

Appointments of course there are none. A shamiana to cover the seating accomodation, and a couple of tarpaulins to subdue the ardour of the Bookies' and keep the refreshments cool respectively comprise the whole bag of tricks. The popular Hill Superintendent, Major C. C. Murison, I.M.S., is however, a shrewd calculating secretary, and if his name was spelt with an O instead of a U, I should say he was a hardheaded canny Scot. He will put his house in order in a very short space of time, once he is satisfied that the innovation, which has now been experimentally introduced, will be sufficiently popular to justify an expenditure on permanent fixings. When Major Murison does make a start let him be advised to eschew a nonsensical expensive gee-gaw such as a permanent sitting-down stand for viewing the races. A fairly commodious carpetted mud-heap in the centre of the track is all that is necessary: the Shamiana and chairs as at present, with a few small tables thrown in, will serve splendidly for the comfort of the visitors' twixt races. And if the Bookies are accomodated on a second mud-heap, minus the carpets, to shout the odds and be a little more in evidence, they will be as merry and contented as proverbial "sand boys". The large crowd that assembled today to wish the venture god-speed, with the hearty expressions of good wishes on all sides was ample testimony of the popularity these fixtures are likely soon to attain. And if the puritanical meddlers can only be induced to confine their attentions to still further improving sport at Bombay and Poona and leave Matheran alone for the nonce. Major Murison and Sir Adamji Peerbhoy may well be relied on to open up and improve this handy little heath-giving resort as it should be, for the benefit of Bombay residents, who are sadly in want of a sanitarium where *living* can be characterised as something a trifle less depresseng than mere existence.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

The inaugural ceremony of declaring the course open was very gracefully performed by Mrs. Murison, but before the ribbon across the track was severed, Mr. A. E. Emanuel I.C.S., Collector of Kolaba, addressed the assembled, and in a coucise businesslike way explained the difficulties which had to be contended with in organizing these experimental meetings and at the same time expounded most impressively the advantages which would eventually accrue to the station if gatherings of this kind became popular.

MR. ADAMJI PEERBHOY'S SPEECH.

Sir Adamji Peerbhoy followed with a speech in his capacity as Vice-President of the Municipality, in which he said:—

"It is my pleasing privilege as Vice-President of the Municipality of Matheran to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Murison for her kindness in performing the opening ceremony this afternoon. As you probably know when the idea of these races was first mooted there was a possibility of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, visiting this little Hill Station but the visit has been postponed instead therefore of the opening ceremony being performed by Lady Willingdon, it has been performed by Mrs. Murison and I think all the residents and most of the visitors know Mrs. Murison. To know her is to like her and to respect her, for all those qualities and attributes that are essentially womanly. These races, as you know, are by way of an experiment, and if they prove successful (and I have every reason to believe they will) it is probable that other meetings will, be held. To-day I regard as a red-letter day in the annals or Matheran perhaps the most important since that day in 1852 when Mr. Malet and Captain Harry Barr, first visited Matheran and bequeathed it as a Health Resort to Bombay inhabitants. I must confess that before the races were thought of, Matheran was somewhat under a cloud; the people in the Bazar complained of slack business, visitors were few and far between and there were prospects of a poor season. But thanks largely to the energy and enthusiasm of Major Murison, our many-sided Superintendent, all that has been changed and the present Matheran season which is just commencing gives promise of being a record one in every way. I believe that races will be the making of Matheran, and it is well that it should be so, for nothing but benefit can come to the visitor during his stay in Matheran's cool, health-giving recuperative atmosphere. Matheran in the past has hardly been as fully utilized by the European element in Bombay as it deserves to be. That which is easy of access is seldom valued at its full worth.

Lord Sydenham did much to popularize Matheran, and we hope the present Governor will follow in his footsteps, but I think the chief credit for the turn for the good in Matheran's fortunes is due to Major Murison, who combines so many functions with so much skill that he may aptly be compared with a famous character in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado." We cannot afford to lose him and I hope Government will realise that important fact.

In conclusion I must again thank Mrs. Murison for kindness in opening this race course, and ask you all to join with me in according her a hearty vote of thanks."

THE RACING.

The racing taken all-round was excellent, the proceedings going from start to finish without the semblance of a hitch. Three bookmakers were present, Messrs. Ben-Smith, Thomson and Karanja, who dispensed the odds most satisfactorily contributing largely to the success of the day.

A DRASTIC EXPEDIENT.

The last race, the Belvidere Plate, for Mules working on the Hill was an indescribable funny piece of nonsense and the big crowd simply laughed itself hoarse at the antics of the jockeys in their endeavours to cajole their mounts to get round the course. The favourite No. I after starting off like forked lightning, to the consternation of his backers, began to stop altogether and the more Karim his rider tried to urge him, the slower he moved. Karim finally had an inspiration, and in the end resorted to the expedient of pulling him up. This had the desired effect, the harder Karim, pulled the faster went No. I, and with reefing, hauling and sawing, No. 1 finally took hold of the rope bit and raised quite a respectable canter, overhauling the rest of the laggers, winning comfortably at the finish. Karim came in for quite a salvo of applause, his feat of muleship being the most popular win of the day.

Details:—

THE MURISON PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. Shaik Esmail's MALAYEB 7st. 9lbs. Mujeed 1

Mr. Ahmed Azami's CRISIS 9st. 8lbs Nama 2

Mr. A. A. Rehman's CREDITOR 8st. 13lbs ..... Etul 3

Also Ran:—Sando, Turkish General and Young Syed.

Betting:—Creditor was a hot favourite at 4 to 1 on 1½ Malayeb and eights and tens the rest.

The Race:—Creditor led from the start, but after going well for about three furlongs dropped back for some unaccountable reason. Malayeb then went to the front and won as he liked.

THE OLYMPIA PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ganpat Laxman's BOBBY 9st. Dara Cowasji 1

Mr. Fardu Abdul's MARIGOLD 9st. Etul 2

Mr. Noor Mahomed's AMEER 9st 7lbs. Hah Miya 3

Also Ran:—New Red Breast Red Breast, New Heron, Piara Jarvi.

Betting:—New Red Breast 2 to 1, Bobby, Ameer, Marigold 3 to 1, 10 to 1 the rest.

The Race:—Reduced to a match between Bobby and Marigold, the former just getting the verdict by a short head.

MATHERAN RAILWAY PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. T. Caffrey's TATWALL 10st 7lbs 1

Mr. T. Caffrey's GARRY OWEN 10st. 7lbs. 2

Mr. Narayan Lingoji's SNUFF 10st. 7lbs 3

Betting 2 to 1 on Tatwall, 2 to 1 against Garry Owen, 4 to 1 Snuff.

The Race:—Won anyhow by Tatwall.

THE ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr. Abdoola Mana's ABDUL AZIZ 10st. Mujeed 1

Mr. Shaik Esmail's BAZAR BEG 10st. Nama 2

Mr. Naik's Agent 9st. 7lbs. Dara Cowasji 3

Betting:—2 to 1 on Abdul Aziz, 3 to 1 Agent and Bazar Beg, any price the rest.

The Race:—Abdul Aziz and Bazar Beg kept together for half the journey when the former came away and won comfortably Agent a bad third. There were two breakaways in this race and when they were got off the start was a straggling one.

THE BELVIDERE PLATE.—Distance about 4 furlongs.

No. I first—No. 3 second—No. 4 third.

A race for mules on the hill. The prizes were Champagne, Brandy and Whisky. A pretty general opinion prevailed that something more useful and less elevating might have been awarded as prizes.

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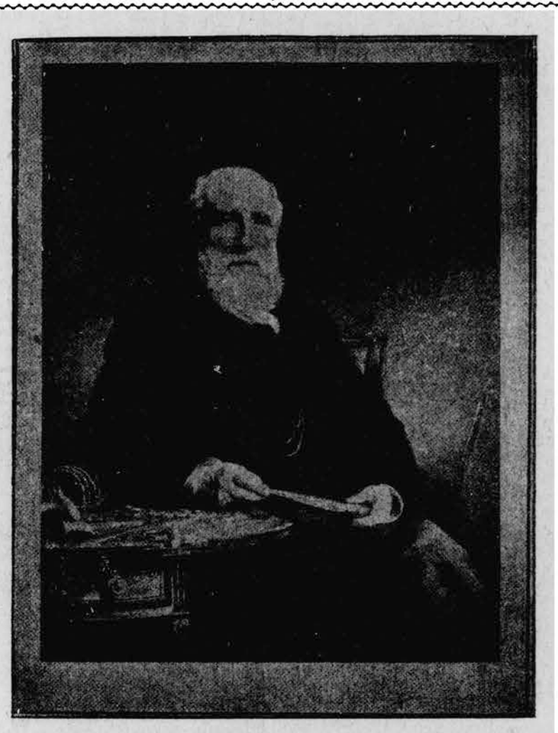
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ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Government of Bengal have increased the starting salary of District Munsiffs from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 a month, so as to accord with the starting salary of officers of the Provincial Civil Service.

A Third Deputy Director of Agriculture for the Punjab has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, who will select and send out the first holder of the office so as to arrive in India next cold weather.

A valuable discovery of copper ore is reported to have been made in the Silver Hills, in the State of Manipur, British



The Rev. William Greenwell, F. R. S., the distinguished geologist and antiquary who celebrated his 94th birthday on March 23.

Burma. The 33 tons of ore already produced, according to the reports on samples submitted to the Calcutta Assay Office, are of the highest quality.

The new automatic telephone system which has just been introduced in Simla is proving very successful. There are now about 600 subscribers, and chaprasis and servants, who have occasion to frequently use the telephone, are specially instructed if sent to the Telephone Exchange.

Experiments are being made by the plague staff in the Punjab in rat destruction by means of slow-burning squibs containing fume and smoke-producing combustibles, such as potassium chlorate, potassium nitrate, sulphur, *neem* leaves, etc. The experiments have so far given very promising results, a specially interesting and important feature being that the fumes have been proved to kill rat fleas coming in contact with them in less than 30 seconds, and probably almost instantaneously.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned a provincial contribution of Rs. 2,18,527-15-7 to the Edward VII. Memorial Tuberculosis Institute in aid of the Edward VII. Memorial Fund for the establishment and maintenance of a Tuberculosis Institute in the Presidency town, and have invited the views of the Memorial Committee in regard to the location, construction and management of the Institute.

It has been finally settled that Mr. Maznarul Haque, Mr. S. and Mrs. Sinha and the Hon. Rai Bahadur Krishna Sahay will leave for England on the 18th instant. After a month spent in England and Scotland Mr. Haque will leave for Constantinople. Ten days he will spend in Turkey, visiting Macedonia and Albania. He will be away from India for ten weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Sinha and the Rai Bahadur will return to India in November, reaching Bombay on the 13th.

A Malabar correspondent states that last Monday, between 7 a.m., and 8 a.m., a loud sound, resembling thunder, was heard all over the District, and since then reports have come to hand of large stones having fallen at Kuttipuram, Tirur, Ottapalam and other places, the falls being accompanied by brilliant flashes of light. No damage seems to have resulted. In one case, the stone, a very large one, is said to have embedded itself in the earth to a depth of about 15 ft.

Quite an innocent joke was played upon the Khairpur gentry on the 1st of April. Invitations were sent out signed on behalf of the Vazier to witness a performance on the night of that day in a pandal erected on the camping ground. When the pandal was full, the curtain was drawn up and a buffoon appeared on the stage with a board bearing the inscription April fool. He reproved the audience for having taken him seriously on a day which according to the common custom of the West was a day of fun and frolic. He however promised that he would not disappoint them and asked After this signal the audience dispersed.

The ceremony in connection with the presentation of new colours to the Northumberland Fusiliers at Subathu by H. E. the Viceroy on Monday, May 4th, will not be bereft of the accustomed display on such occasions. His Excellency and party will arrive for breakfast at the mess of the Fusiliers. The General Officer Commanding, Sirhind brigade, and staff, will be present in full dress. The Fusiliers will parade and form into three sides of a square, and will formally open the ceremony by the farewell trooping of the old colours. The Bishop of Lahore supported by the Ven. Archdeacon Warlow from Simla and the Rev. P. J. Crozier, Chaplain of Subathu, will advance to the new colour. After consecration His Excellency the Viceroy will receive the colours from the two junior subalterns, and hand the colours over with a few remarks. The ceremony will close with the trooping of the colours.

Last Friday the Titaghur Bazar was the scene of a shocking tragedy when a young up-country man named Gowti She, a local shopkeeper, was seen running up and down the bazar with a dagger, himself besmeared with blood, having mortally wounded four shopkeepers of the bazar. Other shopkeepers closed their shops in terror, and fled. The police prevailed upon the assailant to throw down the dagger and secured him. It transpired that Gowti She, suspecting his wife's fidelity, sent her away. Four shopkeepers began to tease him and this so enraged him that he closed his shop and went to Barrackpur to buy the dagger. He attacked the men before they could escape. Two died instantly and two are lying in a critical condition.

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RUSSIAN PRISON.

TALES OF HORRIBLE ATROCITIES.

A SCATHING INDICTMENT.

The following communication from M. Jacob Israel de Haan, the famous Dutch lawyer and poet, who has spent a considerable time in investigating the condition of Russian prisons, appears in "The Daily Chronicle."

One of the greatest services to humanity performed by Mr. Gladstone was his public denunciation of the terrible condition of the prisons of Naples, following a visit which he paid to them nearly sixty years ago. Would that we had among us at the present day a Gladstone who would rise up and compel the world to turn its attention to the bitter cry which has penetrated to some parts of the Continent of Europe from the dungeons of Russia.

Bestial cruelty is inflicted even upon political prisons. For a man of intellect to be deprived of his liberty for proclaiming views which are distasteful to the ruling classes is in itself sufficiently repulsive to all ideas of modern civilisation and justice; but when systematic torture is added on the scale practised in the prisons of the Tsar's dominions, it is high time for lovers of humanity throughout the world to band themselves together and say these things shall not be.

THE CASE OF SOEDIG.

Readers of "The Daily Chronicle" may have seen distorted versions in official Russian guide-books of suicides, fatal illnesses, loss of reason among Russian prisoners; but the real facts seldom, if ever, become known in England. There is no nation on the face of the earth to whom liberty and humaneness are more priceless possessions than they are to the English, therefore I want to direct the attention of your nation to some cases with which I have come into contact and are within my personal knowledge.

Confined in the prison of Orel which, in the refinements of cruelty practised by the gaolers, rivals the old Star Chamber of the Spanish Inquisition, was a political Katorgist (one sentenced to penal servitude, to be followed automatically by exile to Siberia) named Ivan Soedig. On his arrest in the Baltic provinces he had been inhumanly treated, and the marks of that treatment were repellently visible upon his body when I saw him. Through a thoroughly trustworthy source, he told me in detail the methods of violence that had been inflicted on him, a story that sent a shudder of horror and indignation through me. I heard the rest of his story months later. It was as follows. Soedig ultimately could endure the torture no longer, and one evening he said to the other occupants of his dungeon, "Friends, allow me to hang myself. I am exhausted with suffering." No one was surprised; but everyone's immediate thought was: If Soedig hangs himself we shall all be flogged (in pursuance of a system under which the occupants of a cell are made responsible for each other, a measure divised to put an end to the epidemic of suicides which was inconvenient to the Administration). However, the man had been so cruelly tormented that after long discussion his companions decided to allow him to end his life. They purposely retired earlier than usual that night and drew the bed coverings over their heads. Many wept throughout the hours of darkness. Soedig's body was taken next morning from the noose which he had made out of his clothes and had tied to the wall; his comrades who had permitted him to leave the hell of Orel were treated mercilessly.

THE FARCE OF "DOCTORING."

Prisoners sometimes go to the doctor with mutilated faces, or that offieial is called by the warders to inspect a torn tympanum or broken jaw. Others who go to him spitting blood as a result of ill-treatment, of which the marks are visible all over their bodies, are treated for pneumonia. If the patient as sometimes happens, should say, "Excellency, they are murdering me; my wounds are due to the beating which I received yesterday," the doctor will reply, That is not my business. In your affairs with the Administration I cannot interfere. A powder, that is what I can give you."

In one of the prisons recently a hunger strike was organised as a protest against ill-treatment. I give the outcome in the exact words of a correspondent who wrote to me on the subject:

They were all outraged, abused and kicked. They protested with loud cries. In order to stop the noise which——was making, a blanket was thrown over his head and the beating redoubled in fury,——hanged himself in his cell. and the same day two others did the same. S——was strangled by the eldest inspector, Simonoff——of course, not intentionally, but S——was weak and consumptive, and suffered from exhaustion resulting from past brutality.

As an instance of the silly pretexts on which prisoners are flogged, I will cite the case of three men named Popoff, who arrived simultaneously at Orel. When all were undressed in the antechamber, prior to appearing before the inspectors for examination, the name of Popoff was called from the inspectors' table. Out from the group one prisoner advanced. "What is your other name?" he was asked. "Michael." "Bah, son of a dog: you are not wanted." And he was brutally beaten. Another Popoff stepped forward in response to a second call. "What is your name?" demanded the inspectors. "Ivan," came the answer, in a sacred tone. "Wait until you are called," shouted an official. Another beating. The third Popoff then came forward, only to be treated more cruelly than the others; each blow was accompanied by: "Why did you not come at once, you pig?"

DREADED BLACK CELLS.

It is in the dreaded black cells, where there is no light, and beyond the noisome walls of which no shriek of victim can penetrate, that prisoners are abandoned to all the exquisite savagery in which the Russian prison official specialises. When they die from their injuries, their fellow-prisoners only know that cell No——is vacant again, and the official report gives "pneumonia" as the cause of death.

While the control of prisoners is apparently provided in part to enable the warders to see how near brute beasts they can approach, at the same time the State extracts all the profit it can out of the labour of prisoners. Their health is not considered. Thus, the deadly task of cotton fleecing in a small, closed space claims a large number of victims through consumption, phthisis or pneumonia. It is a singular fact that those prisons which are most profitable are identical with those where the greatest cruelties are practised, namely, Jaroslav, Orel, and Pskov.

An International Protest is in course of preparation, and it is hoped that this will be an effective instrument in convincing the Russian autocracy that the time for reform can no longer be delayed. It is scarcely credible that the present shameless violation of the elementary rights of humanity has the sanction of the Tsar, and it is to his august clemency that Russian democracy now turns.



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SITUATION IN MEXICO.

AMERICAN INFORMATION INCOMPLETE.

GENERALS VILLA AND CARRANZA.

The situation in Mexico at the present moment is so complicated that it is not easy even for those who have followed intelligently the course of events, and who have some knowledge of the outstanding peculiarities of that country, to understand exactly wherein the real difficulty lies, writes Mr. P. Alden, M.P., in the "Westminster Gazette." I therefore seized the opportunity which offered itself to me a few days ago of interviewing a friend who has had twenty years' experience out there, and who knows intimately its leading men. The problem that confronts Mexico, in which £300,000,000 of money have been invested, is how to secure stable and ordered government that will be satisfactory to the United States and to Europe without the intervention which "The Spectator" said a little while ago was inevitable. The death of Mr. Benton has still further aggravated this very difficult problem, and my first question therefore to my friend, who occupies an important position in Mexico, was whether it would be advisable either for the United States or for England to resort to intervention by force.

"I need hardly say," was his reply, "that I recognise the difficulty of the situation both for President Wilson and for Sir Edward Grey, but my own personal opinion is that intervention by force would create much greater complications than those which already exist. I will say a word or two later as to the steps that I think are practicable under present circumstances. Meanwhile I expect you would like to interrogate me about the people who seem to hold the key to the situation. It is not everyone who knows these men personally, and I will give you as far as I can an unbiassed verdict if you will put the questions."

PRESIDENT HUERTA.

To plunge "in medias res"—why should President Wilson insist upon the retirement of Huerta, and what would be the situation if he did retire?

"My opinion is that Huerta is stronger to-day than he was a year ago. He controls nine-tenths of the country, and only in the north have the rebels any hold. Huerta is by no means so bad a character as President Wilson seems to believe; but, even if he were, he is the only man capable of coping with the situation that faces us. Without professing a profound admiration for him, we have to ask ourselves whether it would not be better to allow him, if he has the power, to put an end to a situation which is becoming almost intolerable."

"I see your point is that Huerta is indispensable if you are ever to obtain a settled Government?"

"Certainly, it used to be said 'After Diaz, what?' Now we can put the same question in the case of Huerta. 'After Huerta, what?' Who is to take his place? No one who knows the country is able to hit upon a man who can command its confidence or who can control this vast territory with its great admixture of races. It is natural that President Wilson should object to the man whom he thinks to have been responsible for the death of Madero, but many men out there feel strongly that it was not altogether Huerta's fault that Madero met his death. In their opinion it was an irresponsible action upon the part of one of the guard appointed to prevent Madero's escape. I am inclined to accept that view myself."

"CRUMBLING TO FALL."

"President Wilson said that Huerta was 'crumbling to his fall'; is there any sign of such an end?"

"There is not the slightest indication that such a contingency is likely to happen. He has great resources by way of forced loans. All the richest districts and all the biggest towns with the exception of Chihuahua are in his power. He has about £250,000 a month coming in due to the default of interest. He can therefore pay his men and maintain his position. In Mexico nothing succeeds like success. Just because he has this power men are flocking to his support."

"Then you think that President Wilson is misinformed with regard to Huerta?"

"That is my belief, and I know it is shared by many others. I think that, acting on information which was not altogether correct, he took too hurried a decision. President Wilson is a thoroughly honest and straightforward man, and he will no doubt go down to posterity as one of the greatest Presidents that the United States has ever produced; but both he and Bryan are new men at dealing with the sort of problem that confronts us in Mexico. His own advisers in Mexico are against him, and I know that many Englishmen who have a knowledge of the situation feel that if we have to wait until Huerta resigns or withdraws or is beaten we shall have to wait many years."

"How about Villa and Carranza?"

"General Villa is a good deal of a ruffian, as you can tell from the way in which he has acted over this Benton affair. His headquarters are at Chihuahua, and at the present moment he and Carranza are at loggerheads. Villa and his soldiers are really brigands who don't particularly want to come south and incur risks. Chihuahua, a fine city, furnishes them with all the luxury and the pleasure they desire, and Villa obtains money for the payment of his men by threat, by torture, and pillage."

"Carranza, what about him?"

"Carranza has quarrelled with Villa, and the two do not now work together. He is, of course, a more powerful and more important man than Villa. Both Villa in the north-west and Zapata in the south can be dismissed as comparatively unimportant, but even Carranza, unless supported by some external Power like the United States, can never attack Huerta, and it looks like a stalemate so far as that north-west corner of Mexico is concerned. Carranza may represent a true revolutionary cause; Villa is simply a bandit. Villa recently issued a proclamation asking who Carranza was and what has he done, evidently trying to depreciate his power. Undoubtedly the rebels are fighting the Government because, as they say, they wish to obtain a fair election, but is a fair election possible at the present time? I very much doubt it. The Constitutionalists are fighting for something they know to be impracticable, and the real truth is that they wish to obtain power, and thus assume the application of the 'energetic rule' which they say is required today. Don't forget that energetic rule in Mexico means very much the rule of the soldier."

"No doubt you have some suggestion to make. Could you tell us what in your mind are the alternatives?"

THE VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES.

"My best plan will be to put before you what are the various possibilities: The first is forcible intervention on the part of the United States. I think that President Wilson is right here, and that such intervention would be extremely unwise unless unexpectedly forced on him by some great outrage or some big event such as the blowing-up of the *Maine* which started the war with Spain. To capture Mexican ports, and even Mexico City, would only be the beginning of the campaign. Those who are clamouring for intervention are Americans with big newspaper interests, or men on the border in sight of rich lands that they wish to possess and control. I am sure that that is not the way out of the present impasse. The second alternative is for President Wilson, backed up by England, to give Huerta a time-limit in which to pacify the country. If the United States would show their sincerity by properly policing the border Villa would soon be in the hands of Huerta and the present Government. Why not say to Huerta: 'If within a certain time you have been able to establish law and order throughout Mexico then we will recognise you'? What would happen immediately would be an inflow of money from Europe to Huerta, for there are plenty of people who trust him. There would be a great rally of all the better forces in Mexico to his side. Huerta should also be asked to avenge the murder of Benton, and I have no doubt about his ability to do it. He has from 10,000 to 15,000 troops at or near Torreon, and the use of the railway up to Torreon, so that more troops could easily be conveyed to that point."

"What is your third suggestion for the relief of the present situation?"

"My third plan, if the second is not accepted, would be to try what peaceful intervention could accomplish. The King of Spain, who has no concern in this present trouble, and who is regarded with respect in Mexico, should be asked to send a special envoy, who would negotiate terms of peace between Huerta and Carranza, with a view to the settlement of the whole country. I am sure that it is no use trying to crush out Huerta. I believe that both Sir L. Carden, who has just returned to England, and ex-Ambassador Wilson would be in agreement with me here. The right course to take is to use him for the pacification and consolidation of the whole country, and I very much hope that Sir Edward Grey will take that view."

STERILISING MILK.

Before the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, Professor F. G. Baily has been explaining a new form of milk steriliser, says the "Westminster Gazette." He began by saying, on lines familiar to us all, that unsterilised milk was often a danger to children, but the sterilisation by boiling rendered the milk less digestible and less palatable, so that many young children refused it. Pasteur showed that if milk was heated for some twenty minutes to a temperature of not less than 140deg. Fahr. all injurious germs were killed, while the taste of the milk when cooled was indistinguishable from the raw milk, and was more digestible than the boiled milk. But it was not easy to keep a small quantity of milk at the correct temperature for so long a time without elaborate apparatus. By his invention the milk was put into a can, the can into the apparatus, the gas turned on, and in a little over half an hour the milk was sterilised at the proper temperature without any attention or regulation.

HOW THE APPARATUS WORKS.

The apparatus consists of a double-skinned boiler with methyl alcohol between the walls, and is connected by two pipes to a condensing vessel above.

As the alcohol boils, the vapour rises through one pipe into the condenser, is cooled there to a liquid again, and flows back to the boiler by the other pipe. The milk can is put into the boiler, and the space between is filled with water, which carries the heat across from the boiler to the milk. As methyl alcohol boils at 150 degrees Fahr., the milk cannot become a overheated, and actually is heated to about 147 degrees, which is found not to change the taste at all. There is enough water in the condenser to cool the vapour for the time required, so that no special cooling water supply is needed. The gas supply has a simple pressure regulator, so that changes in the gas pressure do not disturb the apparatus. The vessels which contain the alcohol are completely enclosed, so that no loss of alcohol is sustained, and there is no risk of fire, while a small safety valve on the top allows of escape of air as the temperature of the condenser rises. The milk is contained in a separate can, in which it is removed and cooled and kept for consumption, and the can is easily washed and scalded out. The apparatus is arranged to fix on the wall, and only occupies a space of 10 inches by 20 inches for a half-gallon size.

Gas is convenient for heating, but oil or spirit lamps can be used. In some nurseries electric heating might be preferred.

DARING DACOITY NEAR HOWRAH.

INMATES GAGGED AND ASSAULTED.

CALCUTTA, April 13.

A daring dacoity was committed in the early hours of Monday morning in the house of R. D. Ghose, of Belgachia, near Lillooah, in the Howrah District. About twelve dacoits, well armed and disguised, broke open the doors and entering the house gagged the inmates and assaulted them severely. The wife of Mr. Ghose was so severely stabbed that she is in a precarious condition. They broke open the boxes and chests and looted jewellery and cash amounting to Rs. 1,000. In connection with this one Kali Charan Sonor was arrested on suspicion.

"ON PROBATION."

REMARKABLE STORY OF TIFF BETWEEN LOVERS.

AMUSING LAWSUIT.

There was some amusing passages at hearing by Mr. Justice Darling and a common jury in the King's Bench Division of a breach of promise suit brought by Miss Elsie Lummis, of Westcliff-on-Sea, against Mr. John Percival Taylor, a commercial traveller, on March 20, says the "Westminster Gazette."

In defence Mr. Taylor pleaded that he was released from his engagement. At a later date, he said, he promised to renew it if the plaintiff "altered and improved in her manner towards him."

Among the witnesses was a Mrs. Jeanette Parker, who said she knew Miss Lummis and the defendant when she, too, was engaged. One Sunday they went to her house in Kensington and spent the afternoon apart, despite the fact that she had offered them the drawing-room. Defendant and witness's fiance spent the afternoon together.

Mr. Rawlinson: And what did you say to your fiance?—Nothing, for the simple reason that I saw him every day of the week. (Laughter.)

"WITH HER HEAD BOWED."

The defendant, giving evidence, said he was twenty-eight years of age. On one occasion, he said, Miss Lummis was angry. This was after she had called him a silly idiot as they came home from church. Witness asked for an explanation, adding that he had no wish to break off the engagement. Plaintiff replied angrily, "You won't get another chance," and snatching off her ring and bracelets she threw them on the table and left the room. Witness saw her and her mother talking in another room. Later plaintiff came out "with her head bowed." She put it on his shoulder, but immediately raised it, remarking, "No, I won't; I hate you." Later Mrs. Lummis wanted him to take her daughter back.

Witness told the mother plaintiff had "broken it off," and that unless she improved he could not do it. Eventually plaintiff asked him to give her three months to see how she behaved. After she and her mother had pressed him for about an hour he could bear it no longer, and said he would see how she behaved herself. They could reconsider the question of engagement after three months.

Defendant added that they had often had disputes as to which should take the other's arm. She always wanted him to take her arm, "so that people could see she was not running about after him."

The Judge: Did you always take hers?—No; sometimes I made her take mine.

The Judge: And did you really think the public really troubled so much about either of you? (Laughter.)

Defendant: I think she did.

She used to sit on me on every possible occasion, said Mr. Taylor, alluding to "tiffs" they had.

EXAMPLES OF HOW SHE "SAT ON HIM."

"Just give us an example of how she sat on you," said the judge.

Mr. Justice Darling: It seems that all the rows began after you came out of church, where you had been told to love your neighbour as yourself. (Laughter.) Are you acquainted with the lines of St. Paul? He advised that if people used you spitefully you should be kind to them, and so heap coals of fire on their heads. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rawlinson: It was a gentleman named James. (Loud laughter.)

His Lordship: I speak with feelings of trepidation in the presence of the member for Cambridge University. Mr. Rawlinson may be a doctor of divinity. (Laughter.)

Mr. Matthews (cross-examining): If I said anything personally offensive to you, in my speech to the jury, as suggested, I am sorry.

Defendant said he did not want counsel to apologise.

His Lordship: Will you take his arm, Mr. Matthews, or shall he take yours? (Laughter.)

Later witness said plaintiff took off her ring and pretended to put it in his pocket, but did not.

The Judge: They do that at the Egyptian Hall. (Laughter.)

Mr. Matthews: All this might go well on the halls. (Laughter.)

Witness was speaking of other occasions on which he said Miss Lummis argued about trifling things, when Mr. Matthews remarked, "I'm beginning to sympathise with you; I have had some." (Laughter.)

Asked if he had happened to see any other lady since, witness replied: "I am like most fellows, I know a lot." (Laughter.)

Did you meet any nice girls when you went to Germany?—No.

Counsel: I was only wondering, because there are some nice girls there. (Laughter.)

Defendant said he had met another girl, and that he was in a position to marry.

"ON PROBATION."

Defendant was cross-examined about plaintiff's behaviour after, as he alleged, she agreed to be "on probation." Once, he said, he took her to a picture palace.

And did she try and behave better to you there; not so much by words as by—well, by hand? asked Mr. Matthews, amid laughter.

Defendant: Well, she took my arm, like—(laughter)—but when we came out she said, "I've been nice to you; can't you be nice to me?"

Mr. Matthews: In effect. "I've been squeezing you, now you—well—if you love the girl, well, well." (Loud laughter.)

Defendant said he was prepared to be reasonable in every way he could.

Mr. Matthews: She was to be demonstrative while you did nothing, is that it? Or shall I put it this way: You were to be a passive—I cannot say resister—but she was to press and cuddle you while you did nothing?

Defendant: But what I objected to was that I was expected to go seven-eighths of the way while she came the eighth to meet me. (Laughter.)

The Judge: Were you to behave like an icicle and not reciprocate?—I should not behave like an icicle, but I think she ought to have done her utmost for me. But she was absolutely independent.

Mr. Justice Darling: What do you expect in this century? Don't you realise that the days of the Early Victorians have passed? (Laughter.)

Defendant said that on another occasion the lady complained when it rained and he could not hold the umbrella without touching her hat.

Counsel: That's the worst of these "cart-wheel" hats. (Laughter.)

Witness then told the Court how he paid a high price for some peaches which plaintiff would not eat.

Mr. Matthews: You cannot expect to get nine-pennyworth for fourpence—unless they are sold at the Treasury. (Laughter.)

Other evidence having been given, counsel finally addressed the jury.

JAPAN'S NAVAL SCANDALS.

SEQUEL TO THE TRIAL OF RICHTER.

That there are Navies in the world corruptly administered has always been known, but the popular belief has been that the victorious Navy of Japan was conspicuously free from the taint of corruption," says "The Times."

"Such was certainly the confident thought of the Japanese public, until an obscure stenographer employed in the Tokyo office of a German firm of manufacturers of electrical machinery was suddenly arrested and extradited to Germany.

AN OBSCURE STENOGRAPHER.

"This humble individual, one Richter, has been the means of setting a whole nation by the ears. He was sentenced at Berlin in January, for stealing important documents from his employers and using them in attempts to levy blackmail. Richter protested that he did not steal the papers, which, he declared, contained proof that his employers had bribed prominent Japanese officials.

"The trial of Richter instantly put the Japanese authorities on the alert. The Tokyo office in which he worked was searched, and the manager was arrested. The range of the inquiries quickly spread, and two admirals and several officers of lesser rank were relieved of their duties, and are now awaiting trial. Mr. Pooley, Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo, was placed in prison on charge of complicity, which he strenuously denies; and the latest arrests include that of the managing director of an important Japanese steamship company. The allegations have aroused tremendous excitement in Japan and throughout the Far East. Immense public demonstrations have been held, and violent attacks have been made upon the Government, which is accused of trying to suppress the revelations.

"A huge mob gathered outside the Houses of Parliament on the day on which a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry was moved. When it became known that the motion was defeated the crowd tried to storm the Parliament House, and had to be dispersed by troops."

"At the demand of the Imperial Diet a Commission of Investigation has been appointed to inquire into the facts alleged to be revealed in connection with the stolen documents as regards the possibility of Japanese naval officers being guilty of taking commissions on naval contracts. The Commission is now busy at work," says the "Morning Post." "The enemies of the Government express emphatic want of confidence in the Commission.

TOO PROSPEROUS NAVY MEN.

"The Tokyo Press is busy also with an investigation of the wealth and material prosperity of officers of the Navy; and in every case where the wealth accumulated appears inconsistent with salary received there is a demand to account for the existence of the balance. No answer, however, is vouchsafed to the popular clamour. The Premier, Admiral Count Yamamoto, who is himself a high officer of the Imperial Navy, declares that he will not resign until he has cleared up the whole question, and he is convinced that the Imperial Navy will emerge from the ordeal unscathed. The only evidence as to naval officers having accepted commissions made in the stolen correspondence produced at the trial of Ritcher in Berlin."

"Mr. Pooley's real offence appears to be that he did succeed in throwing a ray of light on places which the Japanese Government have excellent reasons for wishing to keep dark; and it was evidently feared that he might succeed in throwing much more."

WORK OF AMATEUR ASTRONOMERS.

A striking feature of more than one of the papers presented on March 25, at the monthly meeting of the British Astronomical Association at Sion College was the value of the work that can be done without any elaborate equipment, some of which can be done more easily without a large telescope. Mr. Steavenson, with a three-inch telescope, has been able to note that Rhea, the fifth Satellite of Saturn, appears brighter in a particular part of its orbit. With a large telescope Rhea is always bright, and the difficulty of making comparisons with stars, caused by the proximity of Saturn itself, is great; but with the small telescope a small change in the brightness makes all the difference between visibility and invisibility, so that a splendid opportunity is afforded where the smaller equipment is an advantage.

The Rev. M. Davidson gave an account of a simple mechanical method of determining the orbit of a meteor by means of a celestial globe, a flexible metal scale, and one or two tables of corrections.

The number of observations made in 1913 by the members of the Variable Star Section on long-period variables was reported by the director of the section to have reached 5,000, a higher number than ever before. These observations were fairly well distributed among some forty stars, some of which are of great interest.

Mr. Hepburn, director of the Saturn Section, gave another instance of the possibility of valuable work being done with small telescopes saying that Saturn is just now very favourably placed for settling a controversy as to the dimensions of the system. According to careful measures, and the testimony of the National Almanacs, including the Nautical Almanac, the rings cannot open out far enough for the Cassini division to be visible all round. But several observers have claimed that they can see it. For the next few weeks the conditions are more favourable in this country than they will be again for about thirty years for testing those observations.

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ROMANCE OF TIN CANS.

INFLUENCE ON MAKING OF CITIES.

There is a romance even about those discarded tin cans which, when once done with cannot end their life, but are left as targets for the spurning foot of all. But the romance lies in the origin of the can, not in its ignoble end.

The story of the Tin Canners—"the greatest utility industry of the age and the men who built it"—is told by E. M. Woolley in "McClure's Magazine."

"A century ago a young man named William Underwood, living in Boston, made some pickles and jam, put them into glass bottles, and offered them to the American people.

"The American people wouldn't have them. Why eat Underwood's messed-up stuff, when, in due season, they could get nice ripe plums and cherries and currants, and such things, out in the yard? This was in 1819, and there was no canning industry. The cans themselves were unknown; but over in England the art of preserving in hermetically sealed bottles was a a new invention. Underwood was an Englishman, and had worked in one of the new preserving factories over there.

"Things at first looked pretty black for young Bill Underwood in Boston. He didn't know that he was making industrial history, but he argued with Boston, and Boston still refused to buy. Our greatgrandfashers came out plainly and told him that, as Americans, they never would eat their dinner ont of a bottle!

AN APPEAL TO THE CAPTAIN.

"So young Underwood, father of the vast American canning business of to-day, sadly hunted up the captain of a ship sailing for India or China.

"'If you will take along a consignment of my sealed foods,' he said, 'I believe you can sell them to British army and navy officers over there. I'll divide the profits with you.'

"Then he added:

"'These goods are of the highest quality—better than the hermetically sealed pickles and jams put up in England—but youd' better not say you got them in America; they'll go better under a London label.'

"The scant record of these early transactions is contained in letters extant in Boston, where the house of Underwood is still in business. In 1821 various ships were carrying this original brand to India and the Far East, South American ports, Porto Rico, and other foreign lands. Underwood was doing a considerabe export business in preserved fruits, jellies, jams, sauces, pickles, ketchup, and ground mustard—all in bottles; and in return he took hemp, sugar, and other imports.

"But the American public was still unconvinced; and from that day to this a long line of men have been engaged in the task of convincing it.

"Two men, Underwood and Kensett, were the explorers and adventurers in the early canning days, and in some respects Underwood seems to have led. In 1828 he announced 'preserved milk,' and in 1830 he originated our common brand of canned fruits known to the trade as 'pies.' Soon afterwards he obtained some 'love-apple' seeds from Europe.

"Your grandmother can tell you that the love-apple was simply our present genial friend the tomato. Our grandmothers thought it was poison. But Underwood planted the seed somewhere near Boston, raised some love-apples, and preserved them in bottles.

"A sensation in canning circles! Who would want to eat that sloppy sour mess called tomato sauce? Pizen! It was bad enough when Underwood offered it in bottles; but when he put it out in tins—great Caesar!

"This is a changeable world, sure enough. To-day the United States eats close to 350,000,000 cans of tomatoes a year. Tomatoes lead everything in the vegetable-canning industry.

A LONG-SOUGHT SECRET.

"It is interesting to know, however, that a descendant of the original Underwood, William Lyman Underwood of Boston, had a part in running down the baffling enemy that harassed his ancestor during all his canning career.

"In a nutshell, here is the long-sought secret: All around us live an unseen army of micro-organisms—known as schizomycetes and saccharomycetes, and by other curious tribe names. For the most part they are vegetable growths, and they are the agents which cause putrefaction, fermentation, etc. They are truly devilish in their cunning and amazing in their activity. If you let one lonely bacterium get away from you it multiplies into millions in a night!

"You must kill every sneaking bacterium, and every germ of one, before you are sure that a pack of canned goods will not spoil. In the old days the canners thought ordinary cooking sufficient; the main thing, they believed, was to seal the cooked food against the air. But along about 1895 it began to be known that you might boil some kinds of bacteria and their eggs for hours, and still see them kick.

"Having made this strange discovery, the canners next experimented to discover the thermal death point of various kinds of bacteria. They found, for instance, that a temperature of 240deg., maintained for ninety minutes, will destroy the particular tribe of bacteria that infests peas.

"These researches marked the revolution of the industry and established it on an accurate, scientific basis.

"So we come to the modern era with some small appreciation, perhaps, of the men who made canning so great a business that almost every family in the land leans heavily upon it for sustenance, and so great that our American grocery stores sell £120,000,000 of it in a year, figured at retail prices.

"Except for the canning industry our present great cities must inevitably have been small cities—for the good reason that a great city could not be fed without the help of the canners.

"If you question this statement look at New York. The metropolis consumed last year, at retail valuation, about $150,000,000 worth of canned foods, exclusive of the vast quantities bought by the big hotels at wholesale. In all the list of New York's food items there is only one that exceeds this. Meat and meat foods aggregated $176,000,000. The milk consumed at retail was worth $64,000,000; butter $58,650,000; eggs, $45,000,000; bread, $45,000,000; sugar $28,000,000. You will see that milk, eggs, and bread amounted to just a little more than the canned foods.

"It is a difficult proposition, even now, to feed New York; the great city is always on the ragged edge of a famine. Its spectre looms up whenever there is talk of a big labour strike, or when a snowstorm hems the tremendous town in.

A MIGHTY ECONOMY.

"It is relatively as difficult to feed Chicago or any other big city. Without canned foods these cities would never have become half as big as they are. The people would be out on the land, scratching the earth for a living. But the equivalent of a can of peas, corn, or tomatoes would cost the producer ten times what he pays at his grocery to-day. The canning industry is a mighty economy, and the biggest conserver of food ever discovered.

"It is estimated that fifty per cent. of all the fruits and vegetables of the United States would go to waste except for the canneries. And through this industry it is possible to save the over-production of a fat year for the famine that may come another year. It is possible to rush supplies from one section of the country to another in time of emergency, or from neighbour to neighbour in sudden need.

"The people of this country demand three billion cans of food a year; so perhaps it would not be stretching the truth to conclude that the men we have met in this narrative, in passing acquaintance, are the men who have built greatest utility industry of the age."

FASHION AND HEALTH.

SPREAD OF SANER TENDENCIES.

The approval of the "straight-fronted" corset expressed by Dr. W. Soltau Fenwick in his lecture at the Institute of Hygiene on Indigestion on Mar. 23, raises the interesting question of the relationship of fashion to health. Dr. Fenwick pointed out that the straight-fronted corset is a healthier garment than its predecessor of the narrow waist-line, because the latter tends to cause displacement of the organs of digestion. The straight-fronted corset by permitting a perfectly free action of the muscles of the front of the body preserves to these their tone and resiliency.

The importance of this becomes very apparent when one considers that the abdominal cavity, unlike the chest, has little or no bony protection. The chest is surrounded by ribs which enclose its organs and preserve their relationships—a provision of nature due no doubt to the immense and vital importance of the heart and lungs.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MUSCULAR TONE.

The abdomen, on the other hand, is a cavity with muscular walls, and hence is entirely dependent on the tone or elasticity of these muscles for the preservation of its shape. If the muscles are tightly bound by a constriction like waisted corset they become stretched and flabby and no longer offer the support necessary. As a result the various organs tend to sag, the relationships are altered, the nerves and blood supplies interfered with, and gastric and other troubles excited.

How far the wearing of such tight corsets is responsible for the prevalence of appendicitis amongst women is an open question. Undoubtedly, however, anything which tends to hinder the action of the organs of digestion must exercise a baneful effect in this direction.

The straight-fronted corset, nevertheless, is not without its own peculiar disadvantages. By the undoubted restriction which it places upon free movement—in which respect it resembles the narrow skirt—it tends to encourage lethargy in the return of the venous blood from the lower limbs. The pressure exercised by it upon the lower portions of the body, more especially over the large venous openings (so-called "saphenous openings") on the front of the thighs, has the same effect.

DANGER OF VARICOSE VEINS.

In view of the increasing prevalence of varicose veins, this is a matter of great importance, there being little doubt that any interference with the normal flow in the veins must cause stretching and thinning of their walls. Those who have had experience, professional or personal, of the pain and weariness caused by brokendown veins in the legs (an affliction very common amongst shop assistant who have to be much on their feet) will realize that the pleasure of being in the fashion is dearly bought at this price.

Another fashion which has been severely censured on health grounds is the low-necked blouse. That this censure is deserved is, however, very doubtful. The human skin, contrary to general knowledge and belief, is one of the most delicately-balanced and competent structures in nature. During cold weather the skin contracts sharply, expelling the blood to the deeper tissues and thus maintaining the body heat. In warm weather, on the other hand, the skin relaxes and the blood is brought to the surface, where evaporation takes place and where the blood is cooled.

THICK CLOTHING AND COLD.

When the chest is swaddled in thick clothing this natural action of the skin is interfered with, sensitiveness is lost, and the delicate mechanism ceases to operate. The result is that the wearer of thick clothes becomes very sensitive to change of temperature and catches cold very easily.

The low-necked blouse by exposing the chest to the weather allows the skin to perform its normal functions. The skin becomes highly "educated" and reacts briskly. The wearer thus acquires a natural and exceedingly efficient protection against sudden changes of temperature.

Unquestionably the fashions of the day are much less unhygienic than those of a few years ago. Women are beginning to realize that the penalty of transgressing natural laws is too heavy to make such transgression worth while. It is quite possible to be fashionable in the fullest sense of the term and at the same time quite comfortable.

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The "hobble skirt" in its ridiculous restriction of movement has given place to the "slit skirt," which, while retaining the graceful lines of its predecessor, has secured the necessary freedom of action. It is safe to assume that the new movement in dress will be crowned with popularity which does not receive the sanction of common sense and ensure to those participating in it immunity from physical danger.

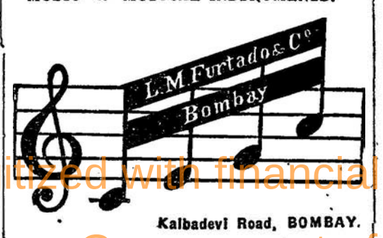
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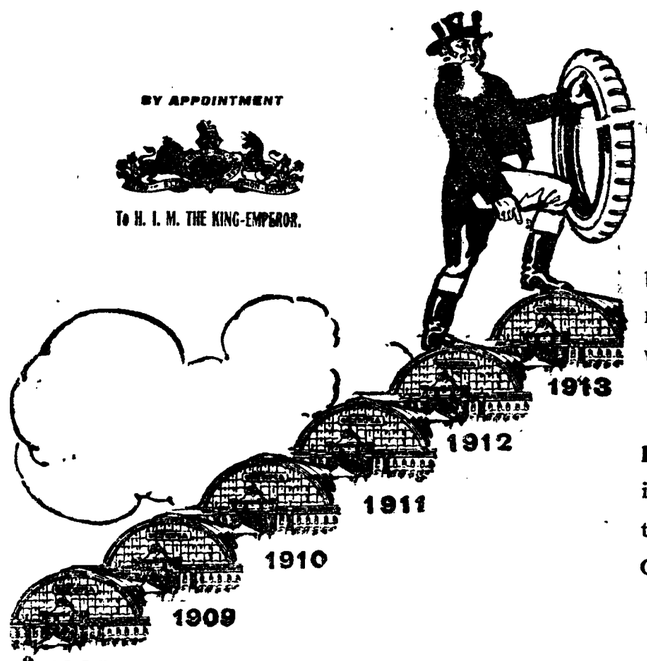
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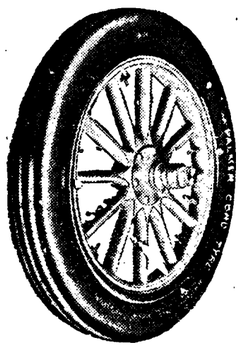
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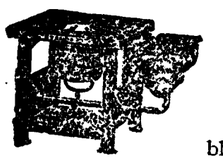
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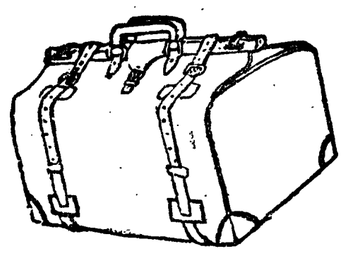
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